The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1905 XLIII—NO 11

FLAGSHIP DESTROYED

But Fate of Its Commander, Admiral Rojestvensky, Still a Mystery.

RUSSIANS HAVE LOST 22 SHIPS

Japan Will Not Sue for Peace and Russian Ambassador Denies That Czar Contemplates Steps in That Direction.

According to the latest reports from Vice Admiral Togo to his government the loss of the Russians in ships sunk or captured now numbers 22, while full particulars are not yet known. The admiral says that none of his big fighting ships was seriously damaged. Interesting news comes from Vladivostok, sent direct by the correspondent of the Associated Press, who reports the arrival there of the protected cruiser Almaz and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozny. The officers of the Almaz say they witnessed the sinking of two Japanese battleships and that two Japanese cruisers were listing badly and seemed about to sink when the fog obscured further view of the battle.

There seems to be great confusion as to the fate of Vice Admiral Rojestvensky. It is reported that he arrived at Vladivostok on the torpedo

REAR ADMIRAL JESSEN.

boat Buiny badly wounded and that his wife has received a telegram from him, while a report received from Tokio late Tuesday night at the Japanese legation at Washington says he was captured on board the Russian destroyer Biedovy with another admiral, both severely wounded, and with several staff officers of his flagship, the Kniaz Souvareff, the sinking of which is confirmed by the officers of the Almaz.

Vladivostok, May 31.—The Russian protected cruiser Almaz and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozny have arrived here. The officers of these vessels report that in the naval battle two Japanese battleships were sunk and that two Japanese cruisers were dangerously listed with their heads down at the officers' last sight of the battle Saturday afternoon. A heavy fog then dropped and prevented their being able to see more of the result.

For the past two days Vladivostok had been buzzing with rumor and excitement. The fact that a battle between the rival fleets was imminent if Rojestvensky was not already at hand-grips with Togo was made known through telegrams from Europe, and when it was learned Monday morning that a Russian cruiser had been sighted off Askold island headed for the harbor the city was filled with the wildest reports of every nature.

The inhabitants clustered in the streets, thronged the waterside or climbed the frowning hills overlooking the harbor for a better view. Finally toward 6 o'clock in the evening a graceful cruiser with two snowy white stacks shot in view at the entrance to the golden horn and rounded to an anchorage beneath the bristling guns of the curving promontory. From afar the broken stump of her mizzenmast and a shot hole showing black upon the white paint of one stack indicated that the cruiser encountered the Japanese. As the anchor chain rattled in the hawse holes the vessel wreathed itself in smoke—it was an admiral's salute in honor of Rear Admiral von Jessen.

Wild With Excitement.

Excitement beyond description seized the thronging spectators, who with frantic "huzzahs" tossed high their caps. Military officers boarded the Almaz to learn news of the fight.

The story was short. According to officers of the Almaz the fleet under Rojestvensky met the Japanese in the strait of Korea, near the Sui island, and the opposing fleets immediately closed in. Being lightly armored, the Almaz, as had been ordered by Admiral Rojestvensky before the battle separated itself from the main fleet at the first opportunity and headed for Vladivostok soon after the commencement of the engagement, but not too soon to observe the loss on both sides on the Titanic combat.

Early in the battle an officer of the Almaz, while watching Rojestvensky's flagship, the battleship Kniaz Souvaroff for a signal, saw the flagship shudder from stem to stern as if under a blow from a gigantic hammer and hesitate in her course, while the waves rose high from her armored sides. Then she commenced to list and sink.

The officers believe that the debut of the submarine boat as an effective agent in naval warfare, or perhaps a large mine, caused the disaster to the Kniaz Souvaroff. The damage, however, was so extensive that the flagship soon went down, leaving the deck officers and many of the crew struggling in the waves.

One of the Russian torpedo boats, either the destroyer, Buiny or the Bravi, ran in and picked up a number of the swimmers, one of whom was recognized through a glass as Admiral Rojestvensky.

Under a gruelling attack the Japanese warships, aided by torpedo boats, mines and submarines, the Borodino, Osliabia and Ural, were placed out of action and followed the flagship.

The fog, which had raised and lowered intermittently during the morning, began to settle down again and the distance of the Almaz, which had now succeeded in disengaging herself in the combat from the struggling ships, made it difficult for her to see clearly, but the officers are positive that the saw two Japanese battleships disappear before their eyes and that two Japanese cruisers appeared on the point of sinking.

Tokio, May 31.—A warrant officer of the Russian repair ship Kamtchatka, who landed at Moji, says:

Fleet Enters Korean Straits.

"Our fleet entered the straits of Korea numbering 36 vessels. The Kamtchatka received several shots and was partly disabled. Finally a shot struck a vital part and 60 men entered the boats. When they were nearly clear a great explosion occurred and the ship sank. The captain and seven officers were killed during the battle. Two officers were wounded and two jumped overboard. Three other officers were drowned.

"We could see our battleships to the northward enveloped by the Japanese. Seemingly they were badly damaged."

It now appears that the report of the sinking of an American vessel by the fleet of Admiral Rojestvensky grew out of the seizure of the British steamer Olbamia, bound for Japan, which was later taken by Japanese warships.

Washington, May 31.—"Until some word of peace comes out of Tsarskoe-Selo Nippon has but to fight on."

This epigrammatic remark of Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, with the details of the Japanese fleet before him, accurately sets forth not only his opinion, but, it is believed, that of the Washington and other neutral governments represented here regarding the effect of the battle upon Russia's policy. Whether Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, will be the bearer of that fateful word when he sees the president today or tomorrow remains to be seen, but the ambassador, in a conversation with a correspondent of the Associated Press, was more emphatic than at any time since the war in the declaration that the war would go on indefinitely. While admitting that he would see the president in the next few days and have a long conference on the general situation, the ambassador strongly discouraged any hopes of an early peace.

No Thought of Peace.

"Perhaps after Liaoyang there was a possibility of peace. I will not say there was not an idea of peace at that time in certain quarters, but now after this crushing defeat? Never. The Japanese talk of indemnity. Russia can better use this money in the building of another fleet. Certainly this is not the time when Russia can afford to take up the question of peace."

It is this apparent determination of Russia to continue in the face of disastrous defeats on land and sea which discourages the Washington government at this time from taking any positive steps toward offering assistance to the belligerents in coming to an understanding. It is believed here, however, that when Russia through her own agents has learned the full extent of her losses she may be approached regarding peace with some hope that the overtures will be welcomed. It is such an opportunity for which this government is watching.

Washington, May 31.—The Japanese legation gave out the following cablegram from Tokio:

Refused to Surrender.

"The main force of our combined fleet, upon accepting surrender of the remaining Russian main force near Liancourt rocks in the afternoon of May 28, as already reported, stopped pursuit and while engaged in the disposition of surrendered ships found in a southwestern direction the Admiral Ushakoff, a coast defense ship. Thereupon Iwate and Yakumo were immediately dispatched in pursuit and invited her to surrender, but she refused and was sunk at 6 p. m. Her crew of over 300 men were rescued.

"Cruiser Dmitri Donskoi was also found in the northwestern direction at 5 p. m. and was immediately overtaken and fired vigorously by our fourth division and second destroyer flotilla."

London, May 31.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to Reuters Telegram company repeats the information sent by the Associated Press that Admiral Rojestvensky arrived at Vladivostok on board the torpedo boat destroyer Buiny at 6 p. m. May 29. It adds that the admiral is seriously wounded in the head, back and chest.

QUAKER CITY QUIET

After Strenuous Days of Last Week She Has Assumed Normal Conditions.

CASE WITHDRAWN FROM COURT

Mayor Weaver Observes Memorial Day With a Naval Veteran Organization—Congratulations Are Still Pouring In.

Philadelphia, May 31.—Attorneys for Peter E. Costello and David J. Smyth, who were removed from their official positions by Mayor Weaver during the gas lease fight, notified counsel for the mayor that they would withdraw the injunction proceedings brought against Mr. Weaver and his new directors when the case comes up for arguments in court.

The day after the old directors were ousted injunction proceedings were brought to prevent the new officials from serving and a preliminary injunction was granted. The case was taken to the supreme court which tribunal granted the defendants a special supersedeas suspending the temporary injunction pending a decision by the lower court on a motion to make the injunction permanent. This was done so that the business of the departments would not be interrupted. The abandonment of the injunction proceedings is the result of leader Durham's action when he decided not to fight the confirmation of the mayor's appointments in select council.

Beyond the abandonment of the court proceedings there were no developments in the political situation. The mayor participated in the Memorial day exercises of a naval veterans organization in the morning and during the remainder of the day attended to municipal affairs. His mail is still heavy with congratulations.

Leader Durham spent a quiet day. He saw some of the leaders of the organization in the offices of the United States Senator Penrose, and in the afternoon he went to Atlantic City.

MEMORIAL DAY OBSERVED.

At Home and Abroad Appropriate Services Were Conducted.

Paris, May 31.—Decoration day was observed in the American colony here. Ambassador McCormick, Consul General Gowdy and other officials attended the ceremony in Picpus cemetery, where the grave of Lafayette was decorated.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 31.—The graves of 14,000 Union soldiers buried in the National cemetery here were decorated. A feature of the exercises was the presentation of a stand of colors by the citizens of Chattanooga to the Seventh cavalry, located at Fort Oglethorne, but soon to depart for the Philippines. The presentation was made by United States Senator Frasier.

Denver, May 31.—A feature of the memorial exercises in this city was an address by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, at the grave of the Rev. Myron Reed. The grave of Mr. Reed is decorated annually by the labor organizations.

Nashville, Tenn., May 31.—Decoration day was fittingly observed at the National cemetery near Nashville and at Stones river. Former Governor William C. Bradley of Kentucky was orator.

Boston, May 31.—The graves of soldiers of the Civil and Spanish wars buried in New England were decorated. The resting places of not a few Confederate soldiers were among those honored. The pleasantest weather resulted in a general visit to the cemeteries.

Baltimore, May 31.—The various posts of the Grand Army of the Republic decorated the graves of veterans with flowers. At Fort McHenry the flag was kept at half mast and a salute of 21 guns was fired.

Gettysburg, May 31.—Impressive ceremonies characterized the observance of Memorial day in the National cemetery here. The procession was headed by former Governor James A. Beaver, who was the orator of the occasion.

Newport, R. I., May 31.—Among other features which marked the Memorial day exercises here was the decoration of the French admiral, De Ternay, who was sent by his government during the Revolutionary war to aid the colonists, by Sons of the Revolution. Among the flowers was a wreath from a Paris newspaper.

Strike Spreads in Russian Poland.

Lodz, Russian Poland, May 31.—The strike here is extending. About 35,000 workmen are now out. A police sergeant was shot and killed in the streets during the night and the manufacturers are urgently appealing for government protection.

Pardon for War Veteran.

Columbus, O., May 31.—Governor Herrick has pardoned John K. Thurman, who was sent up from Hamilton county in November, 1889, for murder in the second degree. He served in the Civil war and drew a pension of $24 a month and left the institution with $600 cash.

A FLOATING BOMB.

Was Ship Which Sailed From New York for Porto Rica.

New York, May 31.—When the four-masted schooner Goodwin Stoddard sailed for San Juan, P. R., she was an immense floating bombshell. Her cargo, described by old river men as the most dangerous that ever left New York in a sailing vessel, consisted of gasoline, naphtha, dynamite and gunpowder.

On her deck was stored the gasoline and naphtha, the former in 50 drums containing 50 gallons each, and the latter in 100 cases. In the hold, with a large quantity of gunpowder, was packed away five tons of dynamite. The captain ordered that any member of the crew found smoking should be thrown overboard.

VICTORY OF TOGO

Causes Quarrel Which May End Fatally to Several Persons.

New York, May 31.—Detective John McDonald of the Brooklyn police suffered a fracture of the skull and was believed to be dying as a result of his attempt, with the aid of another detective, to quell a small riot between Russians and Poles who were quarreling over the victory of Admiral Togo over the Russian fleet.

Detective Felix J. Rasch was stabbed in the face in the fight and both detectives were unconscious when rescued by police reserves. Of the Russians and Poles, one, Andrew Voligetsky, was shot in the abdomen and may not live, and four others were so badly battered by the detectives as to be unable to get away. The fight started at a wedding.

TEN LONG YEARS

For Man Who Had Suicide Pact With His Girl.

Milwaukee, May 31.—Arthur S. Mulligan, who on Jan. 16 entered into a suicide compact with Florence Groves, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the municipal court and was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

In accordance with a suicidal pact the girl made four desperate attempts to take her life by drinking poison on the afternoon of Jan. 22 and on the morning of Jan. 23.

After her death Mulligan, who had procured the poison, "lost his nerve," fled from Milwaukee and was later arrested at Racine.

Adventists Will Meet in England.

Washington, May 31.—The general conference of the Seventh Day Adventists, which has been in session here since May 11, has adjourned to convene in England in 1909. The session just closed was the thirty-sixth regular session of the general conference and was the largest and most successful in the history of the denomination.

Standard Oil Buys Timber Tracts.

Norfolk, Va., May 31.—It is announced here that the Standard Oil company has purchased 100,000 acres of land in eastern North Carolina containing several million feet of gum timber, from which oil barrels will be manufactured at a cooperage plant to be established on the line of the projected Virginia and Carolina Coast railroad, which is to run into Norfolk.

Fined One Kiss Each.

Chicago, May 31.—"Defendants found guilty and fined one kiss. Fine paid in open court." The above is the entry made by the clerk of the Chicago avenue police station upon the record book at the conclusion of the cases against Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Nelson, charged with disorderly conduct.

Insists Upon Being Hanged.

St. Paul, May 31.—The attorneys for William Williams, sentenced to be hanged Aug. 9 for the murder of John Keller, are in a strange predicament. They would like to have the sentence of the prisoner commuted to life imprisonment, but Williams insists upon being hanged. All efforts of the attorneys and the prisoner to agree have failed.

NATIONAL AND AMERICAN GAMES

Standing and Scores of the Major League Teams.

National League Standing.

Club	W	L	Per	Club	W	L	Per
New York	29	9	.763	Cincinnati	17	19	.472
Pittsburg	22	17	.564	St. Louis	15	23	.395
Phila.	21	16	.556	Boston	14	23	.378
Chicago	21	19	.525	Brooklyn	13	27	.325

National Tuesday—Morning—Philadelphia 15, Boston 3; Pittsburg 6, St. Louis 0; New York 7, Brooklyn 2, Chicago 1, Cincinnati 0. **Afternoon** Philadelphia 2, Boston 1; Pittsburg 9, St. Louis 5; Brooklyn 4, New York 3

American League Standing.

Club	W	L	Per	Club	W	L	Per
Cleveland	2.	11	.656	Washington	16	20	.444
Chicago	22	14	.588	Boston	15	19	.441
Phila.	19	14	.576	St. Louis	15	21	.417
Detroit	18	16	.529	New York	14	22	.389

American Tuesday—Morning—Boston 4, Washington 3; Cleveland 6, St. Louis 3; Detroit 1, Chicago 0; Philadelphia 6, New York 5. **Afternoon**—Cleveland 1, St. Louis 0; Detroit 3, Chicago 2; Boston 2, Washington 0.

May Change Her Mind.

Little Ethel (laying down a book)—Do princes always dress in silk and velvet and wear a cap with a white feather and ride a sweet little white pony? Mother—Not now, my pet. They dress just like other boys. Little Ethel (sadly)—Then I don't think I'll ever marry.

UNVEILING OF STATUE

Of Gen. Henry W. Slocum Is Marked by a Great Demonstration.

PRESIDENT MAKES AN ADDRESS

Pays Splendid Tribute to the Men Who Fought in Both Armies During the Rebellion—Would Have Our Navy Strengthened.

New York, May 31.—In a stirring address delivered at the unveiling of a big statue of Henry W. Slocum in Brooklyn, President Roosevelt paid a splendid tribute to the men who comprised the northern armies, but did not forget those of the southern hosts. Most notable in his speech was an expression of his hope that as the nation increased in strength there would come a corresponding increase in its sense of responsibility which should prevent its people from either injuring or insulting other people; his declaration that the surest way for a nation to invite disaster is to be opulent, aggressive and unarmed.

Significant, in the light of recent events, was his assertion that "If our navy is good enough we have a long career of peace and prosperity before us and the only likelihood of trouble ever coming to us as a nation will arise if we let our navy become too small or inefficient. A first-class navy, first-class in point of size, above all first class in point of efficiency and the individual unit, as units in combination is the surest and cheapest guarantee of peace. I should think that any man looking at what is happening and has happened abroad and in our own history during the past few years, must indeed be blind if he cannot read that lesson clearly."

The statue of General Slocum was unveiled by Gertrude Slocum, the 17-year-old granddaughter of General Slocum, amid the cheers of thousands. A salute of 13 guns was fired as Miss Slocum drew aside the flags which veiled the statue.

Presents the Statue.

The presentation of the statue was made by Park Commissioner Michael J. Kennedy, who offered the statue to Mayor McClellan, who made a speech of acceptance.

The crowds rose and stood bareheaded while the band played "The Star Spangled Banner" after the mayor had concluded his speech. As the last note of the hymn died away the president began his address. He spoke for about 30 minutes. Afterwards the president made a hurried dash to the naval Young Men's Christian association.

Here the president spoke for 20 minutes, in part as follows:

"Officers and enlisted men of the United States navy, and you, friends of the navy, for if you are good Americans you are nothing else—I made up my mind today, though many invitations were extended to me, that I could not refuse to come to this building and meet you here. I don't have to tell you that I believe with all my heart in the navy of the United States, and I believe in what counts most in the navy—the officers and enlisted men, the man behind the gun, the man in the engine room, the man in the conning tower, the man wherever he is, who is doing his duty.

"We are past the period when it was thought a man if he was made decent could not fight. I have had a good deal of experience in civil life and I never found a job in civil life to which, other things being equal, I would not prefer to appoint a man who had served in the army or navy of the United States, because such a man, if he is worth his salt, has learned certain qualities which double and treble his value in any position in which he may be placed.

Develop Capacity for Good.

"We owe it to ourselves and to the nation of which we are a part to see to it that the man's capacity for good is given the fullest chance for development, to see to it that he has every opportunity to lead a wholesome and moral life.

"Much as I believe in the work of the Young Men's Christian association, I believe in it most when it takes such shape as this. And now I say to you men that on you a heavy responsibility rests, because it depends on the way you do your duty in peace whether, should ever the need of war arise, our flag shall receive credit or discredit at your hands or at the hands of your successors. I cannot too often say to civilians what every naval man knows, that in battle those who win are those who prepare best beforehand. There are men here who fought at Manila under Dewey and men who fought off Santiago.

"Now, in both places we won, and we won hands down. We won because the shots that hit were those that counted, because the men in our ships knew how to handle them alone and in squadron, knew how to get out of them the best that was in them, and knew how to do decent shooting and not first-class shooting. I think most of you are doing first-class shooting now. I would be mighty ashamed of you if you were not doing better than you did.

A NEW SOCIETY

Of Civil War Veterans to Be Formed at Ohio State Encampment.

Washington C. H., O., May 31.—All roads lead to Washington C. H. next week. The annual state encampment, department of Ohio, will be held there June 6, 7, 8 and 9, and thousands of old veterans and their friends will gather there.

The annual encampment of the Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R., Ladies Aid society, Sons of Veterans and Daughters of Veterans will be held at the same time, in addition to many regimental reunions. A new society composed of Civil war veterans who have been presented by the government with medals for valiant deeds of bravery on the battle field will be organized.

A prominent feature will be the big flower parade on Wednesday, June 7. On Thursday the Grand Army parade will equal in interest any previous efforts of the old boys in blue to "fall in line."

OHIO SOCIALISTS

Nominate State Ticket With Isaac C. Owen at Head.

Columbus, O., May 31.—The Socialists of Ohio met here and named a complete state ticket, headed by Isaac C. Owen of Cleveland for governor. The remainder of the ticket follows: Lieutenant governor, W. C. Sundrup, Toledo; attorney general, J. C. Madden, Continental; treasurer, J. H. Sims, Bethel; judge of supreme court, H. J. Zeigler, Portsmouth; board of public works, George Slack, Lorain.

The resolutions adopted state that the anti-saloon league is a failure, that more rigid laws should control work in factories and that workmen should have better hours and better pay.

WOMAN DROPPED DEAD

As the Congregation Sang the Line, "Let Angels Prostrate Fall."

Parkersburg, W. Va., May 31.—While the Bethel Presbyterian church was being dedicated at Ogden, this county, the congregation sang the old hymn, "Coronation." Just as the line, "Let angels prostrate fall," was completed, Mrs. James P. Sharp of Waverly fell to the floor. She was carried out and found to be dead.

Heart disease caused her death. Services were interrupted for a time, but the church was dedicated later.

ARMED WITH TRACTS

Salvation Army Battleship Will Bombard Ohio River Cities.

Pittsburg, May 31.—A battleship will leave the port of Pittsburg during the coming month and will cruise down the Ohio river, bombarding all the towns along the river banks.

The forces of the ship will be members of the Salvation Army in the district, their ammunition will be tracts, Bibles and songs, and their bombardments will be altogether spiritual. No town of any size between here and Louisville will escape.

Business Is Preferred.

Lorain, O., May 31.—The Rev. J. H. Rock has resigned the pastorate of the United Brethren church because the congregation has accused him of neglecting his duties for the real estate business. He claims that he is forced to engage in some other business to support himself. He is in the real estate business in Pittsburg. He will preach his farewell sermon next Sunday.

"Nothing has given Americans better satisfaction than the way target practice has gone up in the navy, until I think we can say that there are certain gun crews and certain individual gun pointers who have reached as high a degree of excellence as it is possible to reach."

Mr. and Mrs. Choate Leave for Home.

Liverpool, May 31.—Mr. and Mrs. Choate were given an enthusiastic sendoff here. The deputy lord mayor of Liverpool, members of the city council and many influential persons were at the dock to say farewell. Mrs. and Miss Choate were presented with boquets by the lady mayoress. The Caronia moved out amid cheers, while the ship's band played "Auld Lang Syne."

Chicago to Have Hippodrome.

Chicago, May 31.—Joseph M. Weber, late of the firm of Weber & Fields, has arranged with a number of Chicago and New York capitalists to erect in this city the Chicago hippodrome, an institution patterned after the New York and London hippodromes. The enterprise will entail an expenditure of $1,400,000 and the building, which is to cover a full city block, will be erected by next February.

To Jump From Bridge on Wager.

Bellaire, O., May 31.—Richard Morgan, a structural iron worker who lives at Benwood, W. Va., will leap from the Marietta bridge 100 feet to the river at an early date, on a wager of $100. About a year ago he jumped from the channel span of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad Ohio river bridge here on a wager of a barrel of beer.

Little Brains.

Biggs—To think that a man should put an enemy in his mouth to steal away his brains! Griggs—Yes, and think what a hunt it must be for the enemy sometimes!

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Best beef has gone up to 7 cents on foot again, and now it will be the consumer and not the producer who will do the most kicking at the beef trust.

The entire roof of a large addition being made to a western insane hospital collapsed lately, resembling the people whom it was intended to shelter—being weak in the upper story.

Cheap fuel, whether it be gas, oil or coal or available water power for the generation of cheap electrical power, has much to do with determining the density of population of a country and its degree of civilization.

No man is a good neighbor who will keep an ugly dog, a dog which will charge out on the highway at passing teams, one that everybody is afraid of. If such a beast is found dead some fine morning it simply shows that some patriot has been serving his country.

It is always a bad policy to permit the poultry to have the run of and roost in the horse and cow barns. The fowls infect the stock with lice, befoul the mangers and while reducing the horses and cows of their grain get too much for themselves. Poultry should be always kept separate from other domestic animals.

If one seeks a country where it is never very hot and never very cold, where no blizzard, snow, thunderstorm or cyclone ever comes, he is quite likely to find the fact of living reduced to a very commonplace sort of proposition. It is the contrasts of life which furnish its elixirs. A living easily won and lazily enjoyed will not evolve a very high type of manhood.

Along about the last of April we noticed many bunches of sweet clover, which had made the greatest growth of any plant. It stood nine inches high and from a forage standpoint looked very inviting. Stock will eat it at that season of the year with considerable relish, but it soon becomes woody and unpalatable. It makes a very fine bee food, and we think may have a place as a soil renovator where it is difficult to get a stand of clover. We should like to see it tried in this way.

From our point of view we regard the new method of working the earth roads by dragging them after every rain during the open season as embodying, where the plan is adopted, the greatest reform which has ever come to the people who live where dirt roads are the only sort obtainable. It will bring about a reform, a benefit, which will touch all the people both in a commercial, social and economic way. Bad roads are ever a blight and hindrance to the comfort and prosperity of any people. If they can be made good so easily as they may be by the new method it is surely a grand undertaking.

The progressive farmer is quite apt to be a great disturber of the peace in his community. There are so many people wedded to old ways and grandfather's notions that they resent any attempt to change the old order of things. A man who decided to and did care for the highway along his farm regardless of his road tax, doing the work for nothing, was for two years called a fool by his less enterprising neighbors, and not for a space of three years was he able to get them to cooperate with him. At last his good example had its effect, and they quit calling him a fool and followed his public spirited example.

A smooth, hard dirt road makes the finest possible course for the automobile. Such a road is in a measure elastic, does not wear out the tires of the machine as does the macadamized road and permits the machine to attain its best speed. The automobile is becoming very common all over the country, and the men who own and use these machines are so much interested in the improvement of the country dirt roads as any class. The highways as now cared for are either so muddy or so rough that there is little pleasure to be had out of cross country tours. This condition of the highways is easily remedied by the new method of dragging the roads after every rain.

We believe the day will come when a large per cent of the now abandoned farms of the eastern states will be in a measure reclaimed and restored. It is being found out that on many of them alfalfa will grow and do well, and where this legume can be successfully grown the problem of restoring lost fertility is easy. Timber culture will restore others, the dairy cow still more, while many will be made profitable as poultry and small fruit farms. The men who will do this work will come from Europe, from countries where it is impossible for a poor man to own a foot of land, and the laborious, economical and painstaking habits which they will bring with them will in time work out the redemption of many such farms.

It is our firm belief that no man is altogether bad who likes to go a-fishing.

Poultry raisers will do well to remember that a capon will sell for just about as much as a turkey and not cost one-half as much to raise. Then, they will stay at home and not bother the neighbors, as the turkeys will.

When one buys seed corn shelled he offers a big premium for dishonesty to the man who sells it. The chance to be tricky, which this affords, will demoralize a man almost as quickly as the chance to sell milk which he knows will not be tested.

It is tree planting time, and here is a hint or two: Trim the top of the tree to correspond with its shortened root system, mulch thoroughly for the first season, do not plant trees too close together and allow for the room which the tree will need twenty years hence.

The planting season for all of the north section of the country is very brief, often not to exceed three or four weeks. There are but few crops which do well planted after May 15, only beans, millet, sorghum, buckwheat and what may be termed catch crops. If poor seed is planted there is almost always a loss resulting, as there is not sufficient time for late planted crops to mature.

The possibilities connected with keeping a good cow are nowhere better illustrated than where one is kept by the resident of our smaller towns. We know of more than one case where such a cow, usually a full blood or high grade Jersey or Guernsey, will supply a family of four with all the milk, cream and butter needed and, besides, bring its owner in an income of over $100 per year, this result being possible because a ready market is found for milk and cream at high prices.

Another corner in wheat has gone to pieces. The wheat raisers who had wheat to sell have been benefited, the poor man has had to pay almost two prices for his bread, bank cashiers have gone wrong, a few men have made a fortune and the country is every way the worse off because of the rascally business. If this republican form of government of ours, over which we brag so much, could manage some way to prevent strikes and corners it would do a great service to the people at large.

We are asked how many kernels of corn in a hill will bring the best results. This depends upon two things—fertility of the soil and moisture during the earing period. Where soil is very poor or during a drought one stalk in a hill will yield more corn to the acre than if there were two or more stalks. Where the soil is very rich and the moisture ample four good stalks in a hill are not too many. Taking cornfields as they average, it may be said that three stalks in a hill is plenty and better two than four.

An old corn raiser says that if sod land intended for corn is so well pulverized that the seed can be planted as deep as on old land the cutworms will not seriously injure the crop. While they will cut the corn down, it will still be cut off so far above the heart of the plant that it will send up a new shoot. When it is planted shallow on the sod it cannot thus recover. If true, this is worth knowing, for only a late planting, which endangers the crop in the fall, has been heretofore considered a preventive of damage by these worms.

All along the Missouri river are ranges of clay hills, free from rock and made up of a pure loess soil which is just as fertile at a depth of 100 feet as it is at the surface. These hills are too steep to cultivate in ordinary crops, but one man at Sioux City has discovered that they will grow the finest of alfalfa and is converting what has heretofore been a poor pasture range into alfalfa fields, which he tells us bring him in a net income of $30 per acre. This increases the value of these lands from $25 per acre to over $100. This is an instance of the success which awaits any man who is bright enough to put things to their proper use.

There is something besides three kernels of corn in a hill of good germinating power necessary to make a good crop of corn. There must be available fertility and moisture for three stalks to develop so that they can produce three good ears. On worn land, even if three stalks were secured in each hill, also on better soil when a drought came, it would be found that the conditions were such that only one stalk could make an ear. Important as is the question of using good seed corn, closely allied with it and of equal importance is the need of so rotating the crops and caring for the fertility of the soil that a good crop may be possible when the good stand is obtained.

A Connecticut woman made the nice sum of $800 last year raising turkeys and chickens. She raised 250 turkeys, which brought her over $2 each. There was a good deal of trouble and bother getting the birds started, but once well on their feet they were placed in charge of a boy herder and lived mostly on green food and grasshoppers until fall, when they were finished for market on corn. This was a nice salary for a woman to earn—more money than she could have expected to get in almost any employment open to woman, and aside from two months in the year the birds required only a small portion of her time. Neither did it require a large farm or much capital to obtain this result.

THE DIRT ROAD.

The common condition of the dirt roads of all the country, especially of all the vast territory of the prairie northwest, is this: They have been graded up at some time and never touched since. The roadbed may be sixteen feet wide, is dished toward the center, with ridges of earth piled up on each side of the wheel tracks, and there are dips and hollows and every condition requisite for the formation of mudholes just as soon as a rain falls. The puddled condition of the surface of this roadbed makes it practically water tight, and the water which accumulates upon it must remain until evaporated. After it dries up it becomes so rough that it is in almost as bad a condition as when wet, and not until a prolonged period of dry weather has come does this road ever become in any sense a good road. Now, this can all be remedied at a very small expense and at very little trouble. If this sort of road is gone over with the King drag, hauled by four horses, just when it is in its muddiest and worst condition, the slush and mud forced toward the center of the roadbed will fill every rut and sag, the water will be forced out of the road and the first important step to make a good road of it will have been taken. If after it has dried off and while the surface of the road is still mellow it is again dragged, this time with two horses—for it will be easier work the second time—the change in the road will be absolutely astonishing. It will be crowned in the center, will be smooth as a floor, the travel will be distributed, no ruts will form, and the oval and smooth surface will offer an almost perfect protection against any ordinary rain. The oftener the road is so dragged the more oval and hard and smooth will it become. This method of treating our dirt roads is so simple, so easily carried out and withal so very cheap, that the plan should be put in operation all over the country without delay. Let every farmer start it himself. Don't wait for a road boss or to see whether you can get pay for the work or not. Let every man who owns a farm get a public spirited move on himself and resolve that he will take care in the manner above indicated of the road from his front gate to his neighbor's front gate, for one season at least. If he does this the problem of bad roads is settled.

LIGHTNING RODS.

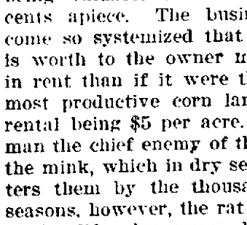
We are asked by several of the readers of these notes to say something about the real value of lightning rods as a protective agency for buildings. Electricity, while a very erratic and subtle force in nature, is year by year becoming better understood, so much so that at the present time a very reliable code of laws has been formulated for its management and use. One fact is that when generated and seeking liberation it will always seek the path of least resistance; thus it follows logically that if a safe and suitable conductor for a current of high voltage such as is common to all our summer storms is provided the operation of the natural law will cause such current to seek such a conductor without harm to the building upon which it is placed. Now in the selection of such a conductor there are some things which must be observed carefully. There must be a perfect damp earth connection; second, the capacity of such conductor will depend upon the material of which it is constructed, copper being the best material, and the superficial area afforded by it, the conducting power to the rod being mostly confined to its surface, suggesting that a rod composed of a large number of fine wires would prove a far better conductor than one of solid construction. Where a building is equipped with such a rod having perfect earth connections we should say that it was a reasonably reliable and desirable protection from lightning.

RAT RENTS.

There are sections in Minnesota and northwestern Iowa of naturally marshy prairie lands which are the home of the muskrat, which during wet seasons multiply in enormous quantities. These rodents select the swamps to live in, constructing their haycock winter homes by the thousand. The pursuit of these rats during the winter season gives employment to many men and boys, the fur being valuable and worth about 12 cents apiece. The business has become so systemized that a rat marsh is worth to the owner more per acre in rent than if it were the finest and most productive corn land, the usual rental being $5 per acre. Aside from man the chief enemy of the muskrat is the mink, which in dry seasons slaughters them by the thousand. In wet seasons, however, the rat has a chance for his life when pursued by the mink by taking to the water. The homely rat skin is so manipulated by expert furriers that it later reappears under other names as costly fur for the use of the fashionable society dame.

Tile Draining.

There is an immense satisfaction in tile draining that old slough which has for years been such an eyesore and nuisance on the farm. There is the pleasure in the improved looks of the field and still more in noting the growing of the splendid crops which it is sure to produce when so drained. Many a farm all over the country can have $500 added to its value by an investment of $100 in tiling well done.



TWO FAMILY HOUSE.

Has All Modern Improvements—Estimated Cost $3,200.

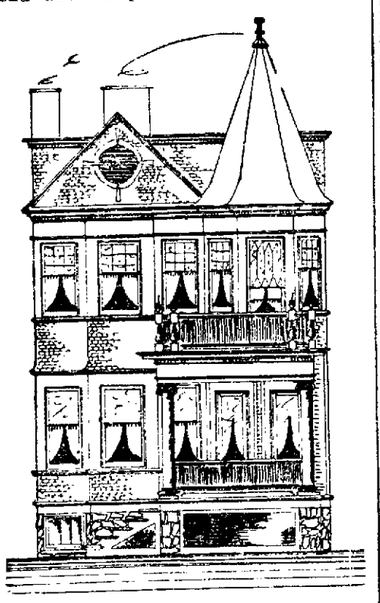
[Copyright, 1905, by Stanley A. Dennis, 250 Broadway, New York.]

The plan and design here shown represent an attractive and comfortable modern two family house, six rooms and bath on first floor and seven rooms and bath on second floor.

There is a cellar under the entire house, with stone walls, cemented floor, coal bins and storerooms. The furnaces of the hot air type are also located in the cellar, one for each floor.

The frame is of hemlock lumber, and the walls are covered with hemlock boards, narrow beveled siding and two ply paper. The bay windows, dormers, etc., are shingled with cedar shingles.

The exterior is painted two coats of lead and oil paints, and the shingle

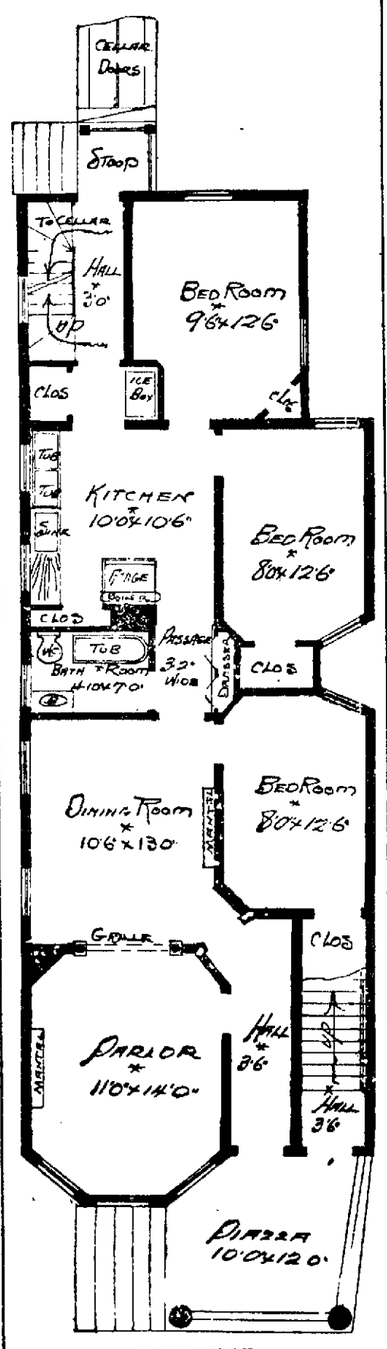


FRONT ELEVATION.

work is covered with two brush coats of shingle stain. The colors are light gray for the body, light green for the trimmings, yellow for the sash, dark bronze green for the blinds and brick red for the shingles.

The floors are of narrow North Carolina pine, filled and varnished, and the walls are lathed and plastered with patent plaster, sand finished. The stairs, dressers, etc., are of clear kiln dried cypress of special designs, with plain molded heads, and the stair newels, rail and balusters are of turned and molded oak, finished natural.

The trim and other woodwork are stained mahogany in the parlors and halls and oak in the dining rooms, properly rubbed and varnished with two coats of brilliant flowing varnish. The bedrooms and kitchens are finish-



FLOOR PLAN.

ed in natural wood in the same manner. The mantels are of quartered dark oak, with tiled facings and plate glass beveled mirrors, and the hardware is of ornamental dark bronze, with apple wood knobs, roses and escutcheons.

The house is piped for gas and fitted with fixtures. The sinks in the kitchens are steel gray enameled, with backs and brackets. The ranges are portable and have boilers over them. The bathrooms contain all copper, open bathtubs, with oak rims, and the basins are porcelain, with marble slabs and backs. The plumbing is of open nickel work in each of the bathrooms.

This house is designed for a twenty-five foot lot and can be built for $3,200 where prices of labor and material are not excessive.

Often The Kidneys Are Weakened by Over-Work.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

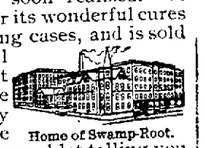
It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases, and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.



Home of Swamp-Root.

FOR SALE!

Lots on Chester, Edwin and Dwight streets, from $250 to $500.

Lots on George and Johnson streets from $200 to $250.

Four lots off Wachter street $150 to $200.

One lot on Clay alley.

Fifteen lots on South Erie street.

These lots can be sold on small monthly payments.

James R. Dunn,

Over 50 S. Erie St.

Office hours from 7 to 8 A. M. and from 4 to 5:30 P. M.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT COMPANY

C & B LINE

CONNECTING CLEVELAND and BUFFALO "WHILE YOU SLEEP"

UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE—NEW STEAMERS

"CITY OF BUFFALO" AND "CITY OF ERIE"

Both together being, without doubt, in all respects the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

TIME CARD—DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY

LEAVE	ARRIVE
Cleveland 8 p.m.	Buffalo 6:30 a.m.
Buffalo 8 p.m.	Cleveland 6:30 a.m.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
ORCHESTRA ACCOMPANIES EACH STEAMER

Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points; at Cleveland for Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest.

Tickets reading over L.S. & M.S. Ry. will be accepted on this Company's Steamers without extra charge.

Special Low Rates Cleveland to Buffalo and Niagara Falls every Saturday Night, also Buffalo to Cleveland.

Ask Ticket Agents for tickets via C.&B. Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet.

W. F. HERMAN, G. P. A., Cleveland, Ohio

Sheriff's Sale.

The State of Ohio, Stark County, ss.

Union Building and Loan Company vs. Charles M. Wilford et al. } Order of Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the City of Canton, on

Saturday, June 3, 1905,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situate in City of Massillon and known as Lot Number Twenty-Seven (27) of Philip Wendling addition to said city, and now known as Lot Number 2,338 in said city.

House number Four Hundred and Fifty-Nine West Main street, in said city.

Appraised at One Thousand ($1,000.00) Dollars.

Terms cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

FRANK McKINNEY, Sheriff.

O. C. VOLKMOR, Attorney.

Western University of Penna.

Offers thorough courses of instruction in the Arts; Literature; Chemistry; Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, and Mining Engineering; Medicine; Law; Dentistry and Pharmacy.

For Catalogues address
S. B. McCORMICK, Chancellor,
Pittsburg, Pa.

TRAVELERS' REGISTER.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R'y.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Time Table of Passenger Trains—Cent'l Time

Westward.	23	9	15	41	31	407
	A M	A M	P M	A M	P M	A M
Pittsb'gh lv.	*3 15	*7 00	6 30	*5 00	*3 55	11 25
Beaver Falls, "	.....	8 03	7 26	6 25	2 37	12 52
[illegible] "	.....	.....	.....	7 43	3 46	.....
Fredonia..... "	.....	9 02	.....	7 52	3 46	1 1[illegible]
Sharon ..... "	.....	9 15	8 33	8 08	4 00	1 2[illegible]
Alliance... "	5 35	9 40	8 55	8 05	4 40	1 4[illegible]
Mogadore..... "	.....	.....	.....	9 17	4 55	.....
Louisville... "	.....	.....	.....	9 26	5 07	.....
Orrville..... "	6 07	10 11	9 27	9 38	5 24	2 2[illegible]
Wooster..... "	.....	10 28	9 42	9 50	5 42	2 3[illegible]
Crestline..... "	.....	.....	.....	10 06	5 55	.....
Galion City "	.....	.....	.....	10 11	6 00	.....
Iberia..... "	.....	10 54	10 04	10 20	6 15	3 0[illegible]
Mansfield... "	.....	.....	.....	10 26	6 25	.....
Lexington..... "	.....	11 12	10 22	10 36	6 35	3 1[illegible]
[illegible] "	.....	.....	.....	10 56	6 55	.....
Big Prairie, "	.....	.....	.....	11 02	7 02	.....
[illegible] "	.....	.....	.....	11 10	7 10	.....
[illegible] "	.....	.....	1 35	11 45	7 46	.....
[illegible] "	8 06	12 15	11 24	12 06	8 05	5 3[illegible]
Crestline, ar.	8 45	12 45	11 56	12 55	12 25	P M
[illegible] "	.....	1 09	.....	3 17	P M	.....
[illegible] "	10 24	2 38	1 40	5 05		6 2[illegible]
[illegible] "	.....	2 20	2 22	5 55		10 1[illegible]
Ft. Wayne.... "	11 50	4 10	3 15	7 30		1 1[illegible]
Warsaw..... "	.....	5 23	4 29	8 27		2 1[illegible]
Plymouth.... "	1 29	6 04	5 08	9 10		2 5[illegible]
Valparaiso.... "	.....	6 07	5 11	.....		5 3[illegible]
Chicago....ar.	4 00	8 45	7 30			P M
	P M	P M	A M	P M		

LEAVE	22	8	6	206	30				
	P M	P M	P M	A M	A M				
Chicago....	*1 00	3 00	*11 45	.....	7 30				
Valparaiso....	2 27	4 36	1 [illegible]	.....	9 20				
Plymouth....	3 29	5 40	3 00	*5 50	10 30				
Warsaw.....	4 06	6 18	[illegible]	6 34	11 [illegible]				
Ft. Wayne....	5 10	7 40	5 [illegible]	7 50	12 30				
Ft. Wayne....	6 03	8 32	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 55				
[illegible]	6 49	9 30	7 21	9 41	2 51				
Crestline....	8 13	11 15	9 24	11 43	4 44	3 2	4 08	5 [illegible]	
Crestline....	8 50	11 50	10 00	12 55	5 25	A M	A M		
Mansfield.....	9 12	12 15	10 27	A M	5 50	10 00	12 30	6 [illegible]	
[illegible]	.....	.....	10 30	.....	6 03	6 11	.....	.....	
[illegible]	.....	.....	10 48	.....	6 15	6 24	.....	.....	
[illegible]	.....	.....	10 53	.....	6 24	6 31	.....	.....	
[illegible]	.....	.....	11 10	.....	6 38	6 42	.....	.....	
Orrville.....	.....	.....	11 14	.....	6 42	6 45	.....	.....	
[illegible]	.....	.....	11 25	.....	6 54	6 54	.....	.....	
[illegible]	.....	.....	11 [illegible]	.....	7 10	7 12	1 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	
[illegible]	.....	.....	12 16	.....	7 22	7 24	.....	.....	
[illegible]	10 30	3 40	12 31	.....	7 36	7 40	1 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	
[illegible]	.....	.....	12 36	.....	7 41	7 45	.....	.....	
[illegible]	.....	.....	12 42	.....	7 47	7 51	.....	.....	
[illegible]	10 52	3 06	12 57	.....	8 03	8 06	2 17	5 [illegible]	
[illegible]	11 10	3 27	1 16	.....	8 23	8 24	2 35	5 [illegible]	
[illegible]	.....	.....	1 29	.....	.....	8 40	.....	.....	
[illegible]	.....	.....	[illegible]	.....	.....	8 55	.....	.....	
[illegible]	11 45	3 05	2 15	.....	9 00	9 35	3 15	6 1[illegible]	
[illegible]	12 06	3 27	2 44	.....	P M	10 06	3 38	6 [illegible]	
[illegible]	.....	.....	2 56	.....	.....	10 18	.....	.....	
[illegible]	.....	.....	3 04	.....	.....	10 27	.....	.....	
[illegible]	V	4 37	3 10	.....	.....	11 20	.....	7 [illegible]	
PITTSBURG	2 15	5 50	3 30	.....	.....	1 02	5 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	
	A M	A M	P M			P M	A M	P M	

Train leaving Crestline at 7 00 a. m. for Chicago is No. 4. No. 24 leaves Chicago *7 30 p. m., Orrville 4 12 a. m., Canton [illegible] a. m., arrives Pittsburgh *7 45 a. m.

No. 405 leaves Alliance 10 55 p. m. daily, Canton 11 25 p. m. stops at Massillon, Orrville and Wooster on flag for passengers to Mansfield and points west. Arrives Mansfield 1 25 a. m.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Stops on notice to conductor to discharge passengers. ‖Flag stop to let off passengers from directions west of Canton and take on passengers for points east of Alliance. ¶Flag stop to let off passengers from west of Crestline.

No 34 leaves Mansfield Sundays only 6 25 a. m.; arrives Pittsburgh 12 40 p. m.

Dark Face Type denotes time from 12 noon to 12 midnight. Light face, from 12 midnight to 12 noon.

At Orrville, connection is made with C., A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by Nos. 6, 8, 24, 32, 36, 403 and 41 and for Columbus by Nos. 6, 30, 15, 31, 32 and 41. Nos. 23, 15, 403 and 8 connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo. No. 6 connects at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

G. L. PECK, General Manager. SAMUEL MOODY, General Passenger Agent. E. A. FORD, Passenger Traffic Manager.

2-7-05-C PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

B. & O. Change Time.

The following changes at Massillon will be in effect, Sunday, May 21, 1805.

West Bound will leave.

6:15 a. m. except Sunday.
9:29 a. m. except Sunday.
3:29 p. m. except Sunday.
7:18 p. m. daily.
7:30 a. m. Sunday Only.

East Bound will leave

8:25 p. m. except Sunday (arrive)
3:37 p. m. except Sunday.
9:17 a. m. daily.
6:58 a. m. except Sunday.
8:45 p. m. Sunday only.

Wabash System W. & L. E. R. R.

time table in effect May 7, 1905.

West Bound	21 Ex Sun A. M.	3 daily A. M.	15 daily P. M.	25 daily P. M.	19 daily P. M.
Lv Wheeling...		6 20		12 10	6 45
" Martins Fer.		6 30		12 20	6 55
" Steubenville		5 55		12 05	7 55
" Pittsburg...			12 01		7 10
" Jewett.....		8 05	2 10	1 55	9 10
" Bowerston..		8 32	2 38		
" Navarre.....		9 35	3 38		
" Massillon...	6 43	10 00	3 55		10 34
" Dalton.....	7 00	A. M.	4 15		
" Orrville.....	7 15		4 27		
" Creston.....	7 45		4 56		11 32
" Wellington.	8 27		5 40		
" Norwalk....	9 08		6 25		12 46
" Fremont....	9 58		7 19		
Ar Toledo U. D.	11 30		8 40		2 30
" Chicago	A. M.		P. M.		A 1002
" St Louis.....			8 04		1 51
					P. M.

East Bound	2 daily P. M.	22 daily P. M.	27 daily Ex Sun	16 daily P. M.	6 daily P. M.
Lv St. Louis....	9 05			12 30	
" Chicago.....	11 00		P. M.	3 00	
" Toledo.....	A 9 0[illegible]		4 42	11 22	
" Fremont.....	10 18		6 15		
" Norwalk.....	11 10		7 10	1 24	
" Wellington	11 50		7 54		
" Creston.....	12 23		8 34	2 37	
" Orrville.....	12 58		9 01		
" Dalton.....	1 10		9 14		
" Massillon...	1 27	1 27	9 32	3 25	6 10
" Navarre.....	1 44		No. 8		6 25
" Bowerston..	2 38		daily		7 40
" Jewett.....	3 05	3 20	8 32		8 05
Ar Pittsburg..	5 15			7 00	
" Steubenville	P. M.	5 25	10 05	8 15	9 45
" Martins Fer.		5 00	9 50		9 30
" Wheeling...		5 10	10 00	7 30	9 40
		P. M	A. M.	A. M.	P. M

Cleveland Div North all daily	31 A. M.	33 A. M.	35 P. M	45 P M.	30 P. M.
Lv Massillon....	6 10		6 10		
" Navarre.....	6 30	9 45	7 05	4 23	
" Canton.....	7 00	10 15	7 35	5 00	
Kent.....	8 07	11 11	8 31	6 00	5 15
Ar Cleveland...	9 15	12 15	9 30	7 10	6 55
South	34 A. M.	32 A. M.	30 P. M.	46 P M	28 P. M.
Lv Cleveland...	7 00	11 00	5 45	4 00	7 30
Kent.....	8 07	12 40	7 08	5 07	8 46
Ar Canton.....	9 05	1 05	8 05	5 55	9 45
" Navarre.....	9 37	1 35	8 40	6 30	10 19
" Massillon...	10 00	3 55	8 55		10 35

Train No. 28 Sunday only, No. 30 daily except Sunday, 34, 32 and 46 daily.

No. 7 leaves Wheeling at 3:15 p. m., Bowerston 5:17 p. m, runs via Carrollton branch, arriving at Canton 7:35 p. m.

No. 8 leaves Canton at 6:00 a. m., via Carrollton branch.

C. S. Crane, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.
S. A. Cunningham, Agent.

C. A. & C. Cleveland, Akron & Columbus

Trains Run by Central Standard Time

Southbound.	500	502	508	506
	p m	a m	p m	p m
CLEVELAND..... lv	5 30	*8 [illegible]	†12 50	9 00
Hudson..... "	6 3[illegible]	9 00	1 43	9 47
AKRON..... ar	6 50	9 25	2 10	10 12
AKRON..... lv	6 50	9 25	2 10	10 12
Barberton..... "	7 06	9 41	2 26	10 27
ORRVILLE..... ar	7 40	10 18	3 00	11 00
ORRVILLE..... lv	7 40	10 18	3 00	11 00
Millersburg..... "	8 25	11 00	3 45	11 34
Mt. Vernon..... "	9 38	12 12	5 04	‡2 49
COLUMBUS..... ar	11 00	*1 30	6 30	* 53
	p m	p m	p m	a m

Northbound.	501	507	509	503
	a m	a m	a m	p m
COLUMBUS..... lv	‡6 00	*12 40	‡7 00	*12 20
Mt. Vernon..... "	7 24	2 [illegible]	* 28	1 41
Millersburg..... "	8 40	3 20	9 51	3 50
ORRVILLE..... ar	9 25	4 05	1 45	3 32
ORRVILLE..... lv	9 25	4 15	10 45	3 32
Barberton..... "	9 55	4 48	11 14	* 00
AKRON..... ar	1 17	5 06	11 32	4 20
AKRON..... lv	10 17	5 15	11 32	4 20
Hudson..... "	10 46	5 50	11 58	4 45
CLEVELAND..... ar	11 40	6 5[illegible]	†12 50	*5 35
	a m	a m	p m	p m

*Every day. †Week days only. ‡Sunday only. Train for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg 11:00 a. m. week days.

For particulars see nearest C. A. & C. ticket agent or communicate with J. B. Moolsette, District Passenger Agent, Cleveland.

Excursion to Cleveland via Wabash.

Every Sunday, $1.60 for the round trip; leave Massillon 6:10 a. m, returning leave Cleveland 7:30 p. m.

ESTERBROOK STEEL PENS

THE STANDARD PENS EVERYWHERE. 150 Styles Fine, Medium and Broad Points. Sold by All Stationers.

Works, Camden, N. J. ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO. 26 John St., New York.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WITH FLOWERS.

The Cemeteries Were Visited Tuesday Morning.

EXERCISES WERE HELD IN EACH

The Afternoon Programme was Given in the Armory—Annual Memorial Address was Delivered by A. C. Yingling, Past Department Commander of Ohio, G. A. R.

Memorial day was observed Tuesday in a manner befitting the occasion, with respect and reverence paid to the veterans of the wars of the republic. The brave deeds of both the living and the dead were recalled and the fruits of their efforts dwelt upon in song and oratory.

At 8 o'clock in the morning members of Hart post. No. 134, G. A. R., Mrs. Major McKinley tent, No. 1, Daughters of Veterans, Spanish-American war veterans, and other comrades, met at G. A. R. hall in Tremont street, where lines were formed and the march to St. Mary's cemetery commenced.

At the cemetery a programme of exercises was carried out by the pupils of St. Mary's schools and an address was made by the Rev. Father Reuter, who spoke of the heroism displayed upon the battle field as well as the need of heroism in every day life. The graves of the deceased veterans were decorated. Flowers for decorating the graves in all of the cemeteries were furnished by the pupils of all the schools and were assembled under the direction of a committee from Hart post.

Leaving St. Mary's cemetery, street cars were boarded and St. Joseph's cemetery was next visited. Here another programme of exercises was given by the pupils of St. Joseph's schools and the Rev. Father Vollmayer gave a short address, dwelling upon the qualities that make a good soldier, not only on the battle field but in business and the professions.

The Massillon cemetery was next visited, where around the lot consecrated to the memory of deceased veterans the ritualistic service of the G. A. R. was conducted. Mrs. Nettie Fox, president of Mrs. Major McKinley tent, Daughters of Veterans, gave an address full of sympathy and love for the old soldiers, with a kind remembrance for the work done in times of strife by the women. The graves of deceased veterans were decorated and the return made to the city.

The Memorial day exercises to be held in the Armory in the afternoon were formally begun at 1 o'clock, when lines were again formed in front of G. A. R. rooms. Headed by the Massillon band the march was made up North Erie street under the direction of Chief Marshal J. G. Hissong. The programme of exercises included a selection by the band, invocation by the Rev. James Jones, song by a male quartette consisting of Don Stroupe, the Rev. S. K. Mahon, David Vaughn and Ormond Hankins, reading by Comrade John Ellis of Lincoln's Gettysburg address, song by Miss Bessie Meek, "Dedicated to the Unknown Dead," introductory by H. C. Brown, president of the day, annual Memorial day address by A. C. C. Yingling, past department commander of the Ohio G. A. R. se ection and benediction.

MASSILLON CEMETERY.

Abbot, George.....Co. A, 107th O. V. I.
Allen, Austin.....Co. B, 18th U. S. Infantry
Allen, Robert.....Co. A, 13th O V. I.
Allen, John, ...Co. A, 104 O. V. I
Allman, Manly.....Regiment Unknown
Anderson, W. H.....Co. C, 74th Indiana V. I.
Archer, Levi.....5th U. S. C. Troops
Baer, Henry C...Co. H. 6th Reg, Mich. Art'y
Bailey, F.....War of 1812
Bailey, Charles ....5th U. S. Colored Infantry
Baker, Eli.....Regiment Unknown
Barnett, James.....Co. C, 162d O. N. G.
Bean, John T.....Co. A, 13th O. V. I.
Beard, Adam .....Co. A, 104th O. V. I.
Beatty, Jonathan.....Co. G, 13th O V. I.
Beatty, General Samuel.....19th O. V. I.
Be lamy, L.....32d O. V. I.
Bender, Benjamin..Co. A, 162d Reg. O. V. I.
Benedict, Frank,....Co. B, 2d Conn. Artillery
Benner, Benjamin .....8th O. V. I.
Biddle, George.....
Blackburn, J. M.....Co. I, 76th O. V. I.
Blaker, Christ.....U. S. Navy
Blocker, Theodore.....Co A, 107th O. V. I.
Boerngen, Adam .....Co. K, 163d O. V. I.
Bowman, S. C .....
Brooks, Cyrus .....Co. I. 76th O. V. I.
Cameron, Wm.....Co. A, 162d O. N. G.
Cannon, George.....Co. I, 103d O. V. I.
Carruthers, John.....3d O, Ind. Battery
Charles, Fred .....17th O. V. I.
Clayman, Peter.....Co. A, 13th O. V. I.
Clark, Daniel V.....Co. I, 76th O. V. I.
Clay, Taylor .....Regiment Unknown
Coleman, John.....100th New York Infantry
Coleman, Ma k .....Co. A, 13th O. V. I.
Connell, Henry.....1st O. V. I.
Coster, C.....Co. I, 102d O. N. I.
Crooks, John .....War of 1812
Crowl, Moses.....Third Ohio Battery
Cunningham, S. P.....Co. B, 8th O. V. I.
Cunningham, E.....Co. E, 126th O. V. I.
Dangler, Wm. H.....8th Missouri V. I.
Davis, John L.....Co. C, 19th O. V. I.
Diehn, Andrew .....Co. C, 58th O. V. I.
Duncan, James I.....162d O. N. G.
Evans, Jacob..Co. A, Pennsylvania Volunters
Everhard, Jacob.....Co. I, 76th
Fergus, Joseph .....58th O. V. I
Frantz, Josiah.....Co. D, 3d P. Art.
Fuller, Harvey.....1st Ohio Battery
Gallagher, Andrew.....4th Ind. Cavalry
Genet, Harry,.....Regular Army, S. A. War
Gibler, William.....Co. A, 162d O. V. I.
Gilbert Hamlin .....Regiment Unknown
Grossman, Frank.....Co. E, 104th O. V. I.
Hampshire, Charles.....Co. A, 19th O. V. I.
Hardgrove, J. H.....Co. I, 76th O. V. I.
Harsh, James.....Co. E, 99th O. V. I.
Hart, John M.....Co. I, 76th O. V. I.
Harmon, Levi .....C. H., 97th O. V. I.
Hartzell, Henry.....Co. H, 162d O. N. G.
Hathaway, George.....Co. A, 162d O. V. I.
Henry Huber.....Co. D. 32d O. V. I.
Humberger, Chester W...Reg. Ar. S. A. War
Hurxthal, Fred.....Surgeon, 19th O. V. I.
Jones, Edmund.....Co. B, 15th P. C.
Kay, Thomas.....Co. B, 14th O V. I
King, V. R.....Co. A, 107th O. V. I.
Kennard, John.....1st Ohio Battery
Kachler, Chas.....Co. A, 162d O. N. G.
Kerans, Michael .....3d Ohio Battery
Kerstetter, Peter .....War of 1812
Kemper, Jeremiah. .....Co. I, 75th O. V. I.
Kelly, J. Stewart.....Co. F, 19th O. V. I.
Kiel, R J.....Co. E, 61st O. V. I
Koons, Sr., George.....Co. C, 104th O. V. I.
Krider, Soloman .....
Latimer, Ed.....27th U. S. Infantry
Larmer, Robert.....Co. I, 76th O. V. I.
Larmer, Wm .....76th O V. I.
Lavake, Lewis.....115th O. V. I.
Lee, David.....32d O. V. I
Lee, Zachariah.....115th Reg't. O. V. I.
Lemon, Henry.....Co. A, 107th O. V. I.
Leahman, Lewis. .....58th O. V. I.
Locker, Gottleib.....Co. E, 104th O. V. I
Lynch, Charles D. .....U. S. Navy
Leu Jo n.....Co. K, 128th O. V. I
Madder, John.....Co. A, 162d O. N.G.
Martin, Nathan.....Co. I, 63d Illinois V I.
Marks, George,..14th Pennsylvania Infantry
Manger, Samuel.....Co. A, 162d O. N. G.
Maxhimer, John .....
McConnaughy, Edward.....3d Ohio Battery
McClellan, Michael .....Co. I, 137th O. V. I.
McLain, J. H.....Co. A. 162nd O. V. I.
McWhinney, Jacob.....Co. E, 104 h O. V. I.
Meisner, Philip..... .....Co. H, 37th O. V. I.
Merrell, D. M.....Co. A, 162d O. V. I.
Metz, Surgeon A. .....Mexican War
Miller, Captain William.
Miller, John F..... .....Co. I, 76th O. V. I
Miller, William C.....Co E, 49th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Miller, Daniel A..... .....Co. A. 13th O V. I.
Miller, M. S..... .....Co. A, 13th O. V. I.
Millard, Charles D..... ...Co. D. 26th O. V. I
More, John.....Co D, 29th N. J. V. I.
Morrow, Wm .... Co. H, 4th U. S. and 24 Iowa
Moltz, John H..... Co. C, 181th O. V. I.
Mye., John B.....1st N. Y. Cavalry
Myers, Henry..... .... 1st N. Y. V. Cavalry
Myers, Surgeon Isaac.....U. S. Army
Newton, Dr. N .....2d O. V. I.
Neiswander, John.....Co. I, 76th O. V. I.
Nie, Anton..... ..... N. Y. N. I.
Ogden, John H .....Co. A, 162d O. V. I.
Pietzcker, Augustus F.....Co. F, 19th O. V. I.
Plumly, John .....U. S. Engineer Corps
Probasco, Rev. W. M.....Regiment Unknown
Ranft, Christian. .....58th O. V. I.
Rank Henry .....Co. A, 162d O. V. I.
Reed, Joseph T.....Co. I. 16th Pa. V. I.
Reed, Frank...Co.'s C & A, 3rd Cal. Infantry
Reese, John.....Co. O, 18th Regiment
Ryder, H. L.....Co. E, 104th O. V. I.
Roup, Charles A.....Co. I, 76th O. V. I.
Rone, George W.....Co E. 13th O V. I.
Reinoehl, Hiram.....Co. E, 104th O. V. I.
Rhodes, Lewis .....Co A, 51st O. V I.
Richardson, Wm. A.....2d O. V. Cavalry
Richardson, Martin, ...Co. A, 5th U. S. A.
Ricks, T. A.....Co. E, 104th O. V. I.
Ritter, Jacob.....Co. A, 162d O. V. I.
Ritter, John .....13th Reg. O. V. I.
Roush, David F.....Co. A, 107th O. V. I.
Robinson, Jas..... 5th U. S. Colored Troops
Rogers, W. M .....Co. D, 14th Pa. Infantry
Ross Samuel.....Co. A, 162d O. V. I.
Russell, Thomas H...Lieut. Co. A, 62nd O. V. I.
Rigdon. S. B .....Co. I, 32d O. V. I
Seaman, Levi.
Seeley, Edgar.
Seig, John A..... .....3d Ohio Battery
Shauf, Peter.....Co. A, 162d O. V. I
Shearer, Valentine.....107th O. V. I.
Shepley, James .....18th U. S. Infantry
Shoup, Samuel J.....3d Ohio Battery
Sherbag, Philip.....Cos. A and G, 107th O. V. I
Simms, J.....Co. I, 5th U. S. Colored Infantry
Skinner, Nathaniel.....War of the Revolution
Smith, A. H.....Captain Co. I, 6th O. Cavalry
Smith, Cyrus...5th Reg., U. S. Colored troops
Squires, I.....Co. F, 4th O. V. I.
Starks, Andrew.....13th O. V. I.
Steffa, Norman.....Co. I, 76th O. V. I.
Stevens, Wm. Anson.....Co. A, 162d O. N. G.
Steward, Geo J.....1st N. Y. V. Cavalry
Sttelke, Louis.....Regiment Unknown
Strobel, Edw. B..Co B. 8th O V. I. S. A. War
Smelley, Robert M.....S-A War, Regiment Unknown.
Spuhler, Jacob.....Co. I. 76th Reg. O. V. I.
Suttle, William.....21ith P. V. I.
Taylor, Charles E...Co. D, 1st Conn. Infantry
Ulman, Captain Isaac.....80th O. V. I.
Vogt, Theodore.....Co. B. 5th Missouri V. I.
Wagner, Milo .....Co. A, 162d O. V. I.
Walker, James A.....Co. E, 104th O. V. I.
Walker, John M.....Co. I, 76th O. V. I.
Whitehead, Marsh.....Co. I, 76th O. V. I
Widgeon, Wm.....Naval Service, 1812
Whitaker, James.....Co. A, 13th O. V. I.
Wentzel, J. C.....Co. C, 37th O. V. I.
Wilson, Wm.....Co. A, 13th O. V. I.
Wise, Jacob.....37th Ohio Volunteers
Wiseman, A. P.....Co. I, 76th O. V I.
Wiswell, A.....War of 1812.
Wissmar, Ernest .....Mexican War
Widgeon, Capt. John.....
Willenborg, Henry.....
Wirt, William.....Regiment unknown
Yordley, Theobald. .....3d Ohio Battery
Zieley, Richard.....Co. A, 162d O. V. I.
Zundel, Fred... .....Co. I, 37th O V. I

GERMAN ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY.

Bamberger, Anton .....Co. A, 162d O. N. G.
Bollinger, George Michael.....Co. K, 3d O. V. I. Mexican War.
Eisenbrei, Mathias....3rd O. Indep. Battery
Floom, Charles .....Mexican War
Fritz, Sebastian.....3rd Ohio Battery
Hoke, S.....Regiment Unknown
Kiefer, Peter,.....Pennsylvania Regiment
Mong, Jacob.....Regiment Unknown
New, Antone.....New York
Schott, Lewis .....Co. E, 4th O. V. Cavalry
Pabst, Joseph.....Regiment Unknown
Propstfelt, Albert.....Co. A, 13th O. V. I.
Rambo, Peter.....Co. F, 29th Missouri
Shaidnagle, Michael
Youngblut, Peter.....Mexican War

ENGLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY.

Allarding, A. .....
Crimming, Patrick...Co. A, 112th Illinois V. I.
Crone, Anton .....Co. A, 162d O. V. I.
Nelson, Frank.....Confederate

WEST BROOKFIELD CEMETERY.

William Elliott .....War of 1812
Ralston, George.....Co. A, 162d O. V. I.
Newstetter, Henry.....War of 1812
Thompson, Tische.....Independent
McBride, Daniel.....War of 1812
Jones, John M .....Penn. Reg., War of 1812
Christ. Miller,..... .....Co. F, 58th O. V. I.
Levers, Isaac.....Co. E, 104th O. V. I.
Kurtz, John R.....Co. E, 178th O. V. I.
Kurtz, Jacob.....Co. F, 162nd O. V. I.
Klouse, George..... .....Co E, 6th Ky. Vol.
George Kreiling.....Regiment Unknown
Sonnhalter, George..... .....Co. D, 25th O. V. I.
Smith, John..... .....Co. A, 162d O. V. I.
Miller, Samuel .... Co. E, 178th Reg. O. V. I.
Allen, James.... Co. A, 104th Reg O. V. I.
Blautz, John .... Co. A, 107th Reg. O. V. I.
Jenkins, Mrs .....Pennsylvania Regiment
Said to have served for one year or more before her sex was discovered.

AT STAND'S CHURCH.

Donaldson, William.....1812
Houk, Daniel .....13th O. V. I
Heister, John.....13th O. V. I.
Harmon, Washington.....76th O. V. I.
Masters, Samuel.....19th O. V. I
Rodocher, Josiah.....13th O. V. I.
Richard, G. W.....18th U. S.
Sharp, Joseph.....76th O V. I.
Shilling, Cyrus.....13th O. V. I.

AT SIXTEEN CEMETERY.

Culler, William
Robert McDowell.....61st O. V. I
J. A. Kittinger .....191st O. V. I.
Robert Forsythe.....1812
Andrew Poe famous Indian fighter. Slayer of the Wyandotte chief, Big Foot.

NAVARRE.

Simeth Theodore,.....Co. A, 107 O. V. I.
Miller Vanamoring,.....Co. I, 178th O. V. I.

EAST GREENVILLE.

Tombow, John,..... Co. K, 76th O. V. I.

Soiled Clothes Barrel.

"When I was in Sydney, New South Wales," said a traveler, "I visited the botanical gardens, the largest and most magnificent park in Sydney, but I had hardly stepped inside the grounds when I saw a sign that nearly took my breath away.

"The sign was a notice to the public that no person wearing a dirty shirt would be permitted to enter the grounds. It was such a remarkable notice that I looked up one of the keepers for an explanation. And, do you know, his explanation was quite plausible.

"We don't want a laboring man to come here in his working clothes," he said. "We want him to go home and put on clean clothes and bring his family here, looking neat and clean and have a good time. That makes the surroundings more cheerful for everybody concerned."—San Francisco Chronicle.

OCEAN RACE.

America Far Ahead of All Her Competitors.

NOT A MISHAP ON THE VOYAGE!

As in the First International Yacht Race, Won by the "America," There was No Second—The Sailing Record Broken—Average Speed Ten and One-Half Knots.

The Lizard, England, May 30:—The Atlantic passed Wolf Rock at 9:18 Wednesday evening with every stitch of sail set. Her spinnaker was rigged to starboard and the American ensign was at her peak. Shortly afterwards the wind dropped and the spinnaker was taken in. Captain Barr was hailed by the correspondents' boat. He said the Atlantic had made an average speed of ten and a half knots since leaving Sandy Hook. As the Atlantic keeled her hull showed rust but there was no sign of seaweed.

Shortly before the Atlantic reached the mark the wind fell almost to a calm and the tide turned against her. Crowds of people lined the cliffs watching the yacht endeavoring to make the mark with all sails set.

Another yacht has been sighted eighteen miles distant, the name of which is unknown.

As the Atlantic passed the line south of the Lizard lighthouse at 9:15 p. m., a gun was fired from the German cruiser Pfeil, the stake boat, which arrived early in the evening, while rockets were sent up from Lloyd's signal station and fog horns were blown at the lighthouse, the Atlantic proceeded for Cowes, Isle of Wight, intent on beating the record.

After passing Scilly, the Atlantic was becalmed and had twelve hours to drift. At the Lizard she met a tremendous sea swell, and for some time drifted backwards and forwards. Captain Barr and Wilson Marshall, the owner of the Atlantic, agreed that they had made a splendid run without a single mishap.

The record sail for one day was 341 knots, which Mr. Marshall believes beats anything heretofore achieved. This was made May 24. On May 25 the yacht made 282 knots; on May 26, 182 knots; on May 27, 234 knots; and on May 28, 232 knots. The Atlantic reached Bishop Rock lighthouse (southwest of the main group of the Scilly Isles) May 29, having accomplished the passage to that point in 11 days, 16 hours and 22 minutes, with an average of 10½ knots per hour.

NEARBY TOWNS.

BENTLEY.

Bentley, May 30.—Quite a large number of our people went to Meyers' Sunday to attend the dedication of the church.

The Misses Nellie and Edna Snavely spent Sunday at Dalton with Mr. and Mrs. Albert Graber.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Herbst spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Erb.

Mrs. Henry Eckard went to Akron Thursday to spend a few days with her sister, Mrs. Arlan Minger.

Arthur and Jesse Snavely have returned from school to spend the summer vacation with their parents.

Some of our people are planning to attend the Snavely-Crossland-Donat reunion at Greentown next Saturday, June 3.

Mrs. I. N. Snavely has returned from Georgia, after spending several weeks with her sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fiscus spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Per Lee Levers.

Miss Nellie Snavely has returned home, after spending two weeks with friends at Akron.

Mr. and Mrs. William Rudy spent Sunday with J. L. Rudy and family.

A number of our people will attend the memorial services at West Brookfield Decoration day.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Snavely spent Sunday at Massillon with Mr. and Mrs. Christian Snavely.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this sixth day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON,
(Seal) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty five cents a bottle.

It pays to try our Want Columns.

Johnny McLaughlin and Joseph Johnson Newcomers to Fame.

Two jockeys who have recently risen to national prominence are Johnny ("Terry McGovern") McLaughlin and Joseph Johnson.

From bat boy of a major league club up to a jockey is an evolution not common in the life of the usual urchin, but such are the happy circumstances of young McLaughlin.

Five years ago little McLaughlin, now the best jockey at the Union

JOHNNY M'LAUGHLIN.

track, St. Louis, was hustling bats for the St. Louis Cardinals. Today this boy, although only sixteen years old, can command a salary far and away beyond the ken of most of his heroes of five years ago.

McLaughlin is not at all inflated over his success as a jockey, and nothing pleases him better than to hustle through routine, grab a bat and ball and revel in the sport that charmed him in the days when he was a kid.

Day in and day out the little fellow watches the baseball scores and longs to read of his former heroes. Still he does not sacrifice any chances to advance himself in a profession where he is rapidly striding to the top.

McLaughlin is now the leading boy at the Union track. While many think Troxler is a more capable boy, "Terry" is the lad who is usually labeled first past the post.

Pretension is McLaughlin's favorite horse. It was on the gelding that McLaughlin won the Inaugural, the best event at Union this season.

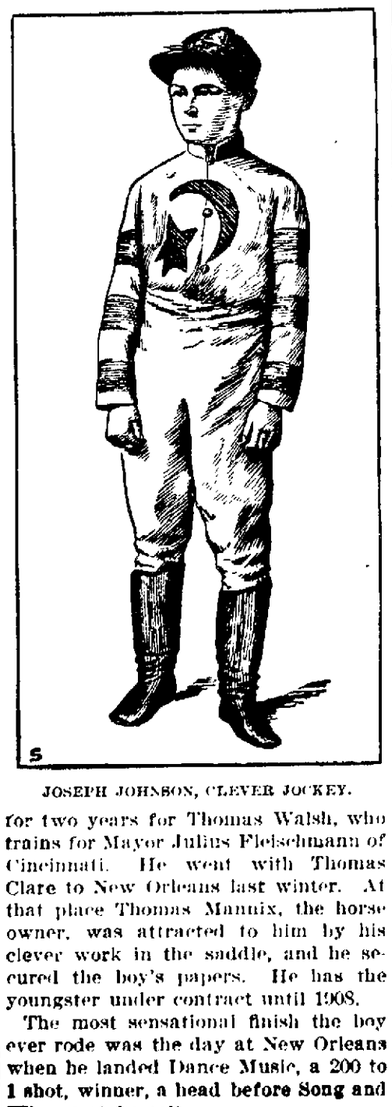
Pat Civill, who owns Pretension and has the contract on McLaughlin, is keenly alive to the value of a good boy. That is why he secured McLaughlin when Schreiber let him go.

McLaughlin is still a mere boy. He is only sixteen years old and can be counted among one of the three best light boys on the western turf. He can do eighty pounds and is remarkably powerful for one so small.

One of the most promising lightweight riders that have come to the fore this season is Joseph Johnson, a midget of a boy who can ride at seventy-six pounds.

During the winter meeting at New Orleans and the races at Washington he returned as winners 80 per cent of the horses he rode. He has not had many mounts, but with the few that he has had he has demonstrated ability of a high order as a jockey.

Johnson won his first race at Kenilworth park, Buffalo, last fall. Previous to that event he had been a stable lad



JOSEPH JOHNSON, CLEVER JOCKEY.

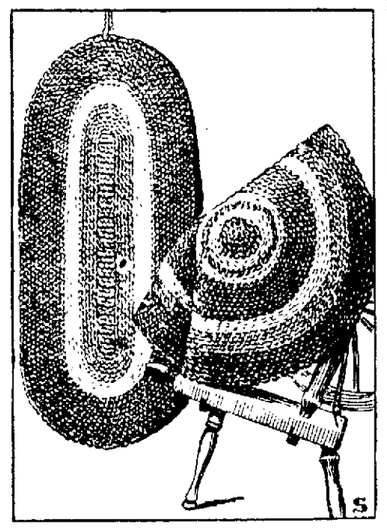
for two years for Thomas Walsh, who trains for Mayor Julius Fleischmann of Cincinnati. He went with Thomas Clare to New Orleans last winter. At that place Thomas Mannix, the horse owner, was attracted to him by his clever work in the saddle, and he secured the boy's papers. He has the youngster under contract until 1908.

The most sensational finish the boy ever rode was the day at New Orleans when he landed Dance Music, a 200 to 1 shot, winner, a head before Song and Wine, a stake colt.

With revived interest in old fashioned furniture the old time rag rug has become deservedly prominent, says the Delineator. For crocheted rugs, which are made with a large wooden crochet needle—to be obtained in the fancy workshops—the cotton or woolen rags are torn and sewed together as for ordinary rag carpet weaving in inch or half inch strips. All colors may be used, as in the familiar "hit or miss" design, and many more artistic ideas may be worked out. For the blue bedroom rugs in blue and white are effective; also rugs with blue and pink centers and deep blue borders may here be used.

For an oval crocheted rag rug make a chain of seven or nine stitches; crochet in short or single crochet, back and forth, until the narrow strip is twenty-six inches long. Then crochet around this long center strip, still in single crochet stitch, widening at the corners and at each end until the rug becomes a long, pretty oval and is as large as is desired. In choice of colors and in shading and grouping of bright or dull hues there is of course a large field for the exercise of enlightened good taste or the reverse.

Among the prettiest of these homemade rugs for old fashioned rooms is the "rainbow rug." Make a center strip as described of bright dark blue or rich wine color. Calico in plain colors is the most desirable material for these cotton rugs, and cheap ginghams also may be used. Around the center strip of color crochet five or seven rows, also



TWO KINDS OF RAINBOW RUGS.

dark blue or wine color. Then crochet for the rainbow stripes two or three rows each of the prismatic colors, beginning with red, to have the darker edge of the rainbow next the border—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet. Crochet a deep border, seven or nine rows, of the center color, blue or wine color. Olive green also makes a pretty center and border for a rainbow rug. Black, too, is a good foundation color for the same use, and circular rugs for door rugs in rainbow colors are extremely pretty.

To make a circular rug crochet a chain of four stitches; on these, four rows of single crochet stitch; then crochet rows around this block, being careful to keep the circle true by an occasional double stitch.

It must be emphasized that the crocheted rag rug or other cheap rag rug is only "at home," so to speak, in simple rooms in the old fashioned bedroom or in plain country houses, where no conflicting note of elegance is allowed.

The Carpet Beetle.

The best remedies for this troublesome pest are found in the persistent use of kerosene, or, better still, benzine and gasoline; if the inflammable nature of these last two is borne in mind and proper care against ignition of the vapor taken. The favorite haunt of the larvae is beneath the borders of carpets, lurking in the crevices of the floor joinings. If the carpet is lifted the larvae run rapidly and seek to escape by hiding beneath the baseboards. After killing all that can be found the crevices should be saturated with kerosene or benzine to kill whatever young larvae or eggs may be sheltered there and then be filled up with putty to prevent the resort of the insects to them thereafter. Until there is reason to believe that all the insects have been disposed of the carpets should be left unnailed, so that their borders can be raised every few days and thorough search for the larvae made. When exterminated, a strip of tarred paper of about eighteen inches in width should be placed beneath the borders to guard, by its odor, against reinfestation.

Household Wrinkles.

Use crumbs of bread for thickening roasted meat gravies. It browns at once and is most palatable.

A piece of sheet zinc the size of a person's hand placed on a glowing coal fire will, so to speak, vaporize and in so doing will remove all soot from the chimney.

After cleaning white kid gloves with gasoline lay them on the register for an hour or so. You will find that the dry heat has "baked" out all the odor of the gasoline.

To clean a coat collar use an old toothbrush. Dip it into naphtha until thoroughly saturated, then a few brisk rubs and the spot or grime has left for parts unknown.

Some day when you have a whole lot of mending and not much time, pull out the sewing machine and see how much of it can be done on it.

If you wish to paper whitewashed walls, wash them in strong vinegar.

To retain the green color of vegetables keep them uncovered while cooking.

Sleep.

If you cannot, it is due to an irritated or congested state of the brain, which will soon develope into nervous prostration.

Nature demands sleep, and it is as important as food; it is a part of her building and sustaining process. This period of unconsciousness relaxes the mental and physical strain, and allows nature to restore exhausted vitality.

Dr. Miles' Nervine brings refreshing sleep, because it soothes the irritation and removes the congestion.

It is also a nerve builder; it nourishes and strengthens every nerve in your body, and creates energy in all the organs.

Nothing will give strength and vitality as surely and quickly as Dr. Miles' Nervine.

"During the past winter I had two attacks of LaGrippe which left me very weak, and in bad condition. I was so nervous I could not sleep. My wife, after trying different remedies, went for a doctor. The doctor was out, and a neighbor recommended Dr. Miles' Nervine, and she brought home a bottle. I had not slept for some time, and had terrible pains in my head. After taking a few doses of Nervine the pain was not so severe, and I slept. I am now taking the second bottle, and am very much improved."
HENRY M. SMITH, Underhill, Vt.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

SEEING AMERICA.

Wonderful Scenic Trip Across the Rocky Mountains to Oregon Exposition.

In certain respects the excursions to the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, Portland, Oregon, via Pennsylvania Lines, beginning May 23d and continuing through the summer, offer advantages never before presented to Exposition visitors. The trip to the Oregon Exposition, in addition to the attractiveness of the extensive exhibits, includes the journey through the scenic wonderland of the Rocky Mountains and the Cascade Range, and what American has not looked forward from the days of the geography class in school to the time when those great sights should be seen in reality? The time was never so favorable as now. The trip may be made less expensively than ever. For only a slight difference in fare tourists may extend their trip to San Francisco and Los Angeles. The return trip may be made over a different route, enabling travelers to view much more of the west. For full particulars, fares, dates of special excursions to Portland on account of conventions, through time and passenger service apply to ticket agents of Pennsylvania Lines.

Special Party to Bristol Tenn via Pennsylvania Lines.

Friday June 2nd, 1905, on train leaving Massillon, O., at 9:53 a. m., the Pennsylvania Co., will run a through car to Bristol Tenn., for the accommodation of persons wishing to attend the Convention of German Baptist Brethern to be held at Bristol, Tenn. The special party will be in charge of Rev. Samuel Sprankel. Tickets can be purchased upon application to F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania Lines, Massillon, O.

G. W. WEEDON, D. P. A.

BOOK OF CEDAR POINT.

Wonderful Facilities for an Outing at the Famous Lake Resort.

With the approach of vacation days interest is centered in the selection of a good place for a summer outing. Right in this connection there is interesting reading in a new booklet which may be obtained for the asking at the local ticket office of the Pennsylvania Lines. It describes the many attractions at Cedar Point, the famous resort of Lake Erie which offers special inducements for a day's outing or a sojourn of weeks. The book gives hotel and cottage accommodations, with rates ranging from $3.50 a week upward.

Excursions to Colorado, June 29th to July 3d, via Pennsylvania Lines

Special low fares to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, account International Epworth League Convention. Good time for health and pleasure seekers to visit famous Rocky Mountain resorts. Get full information from ticket agents of Pennsylvania lines.

LOW FARES WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

Special Home Seekers' Excursions via Pennsylvania Lines.

Anyone contemplating a trip West may take advantage of the reduced fares for the special Home-Seekers' excursions via Pennsylvania Lines to points in Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Oregon, Washington, Texas and other sections in the West and in all the states of the South.

Stop-over privileges permit travelers to investigate business openings. These tickets will be on sale certain dates during the summer. Detailed information as to fares, through time, etc., will be freely furnished upon application to Local Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

FOR SALE!

THE REMPIS CEMENT BLOCK MACHINES

Patd. Feb. 11, 1905

A Good One. Made by

The Rempis & Gallmeyer Foundry Co.

60 N. Front St., Grand Rapids, Mich. Write us. It will pay you

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
20 North Erie Street, • MASSILLON, O.

Long Distance Telephone.
Both Telephones No. 60.

Weekly Founded in 1863.
Daily Founded in 1887.
Semi-Weekly Founded in 1896.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class matter.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bammerlin's Cigar Stand and Hankins's News Stand in North Mill Street.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1905

The main force of the Russian second and third fleets is nearly annihilated. Please feel assured of it —Admiral Togo.

When he finally did speak, Togo didn't say much, but his message to the minister of the Japanese navy told all the news.

There is nothing in the career of Thomas Fitzgerald, general manager of the B. & O. railroad which should discourage the youngster who wants to make railroading his career. Mr. Fitzgerald began work as a water boy on the road and rose step by step to his present position. Now he has charge of over 60,000 employes.

Naval officers are asking how the Japanese admiral succeeded in dealing such enormous destruction to a numerically equal fleet with so little destruction to his own. Whether the heavy blows were struck with torpedoes, with mines or with shells from the heavy guns aboard battleships will have much to do in determining the future of naval warfare.

As in everything else war becomes Japan has a new importance in foreign commerce. Her trade and its value with the United States shows an especial growth. The imports into Japan in 1904 were the largest on record in every article, higher than ever before. The material progress made by the United States and Great Britain in the export trade to Japan is shown by a recent statement of the treasury bureau of statistics. The United States has increased its proportion from seven per cent of Japan's total imports in 1894 to 16 per cent in 1904 while the United Kingdom alone has increased its proportion from 30 per cent of Japan's total imports in 1894 to 39 per cent in 1904. The total increase in the latter year.

James Dalgleish Whelpley, in the June issue of The North American Review, gives an interesting account of the laws which have been passed by certain European governments with a view to keep their people at home. England is practically the only European country which has not placed restraint upon its sons contemplating departure, and the only European country also in which immigration restriction has become an economic necessity. Mr. Whelpley says: "For years England has been a sort of clearing house for undesirable emigration to the United States from many countries. Many emigrants rejected for passage at Continental ports found it easier to get to England than to return to their homes. The enormous alien and British emigrant traffic from British ports has resulted in the refuse being left upon British soil. The greater number of deportations from the United States are returned to England, even though they may have come originally from other foreign countries. The effect of this upon British population is almost indescribable. Charitable institutions, prisons and hospitals are crowded with aliens, and some of the trades are so burdened with this low grade of labor that the British workman is driven out. The reactionary effect upon emigration to North America is also thoroughly bad, for even if once defeated in his purpose the alien in England never quite gives up hope of being able to continue his journey, and in many cases, with a slight improvement in physical or financial condition, he is able to accomplish it. No law could be adopted by a foreign country which would be of more practical benefit to the United States than the immigration restriction act which the English people now have under consideration as a measure of self defense."

He Understood.

"How is your guardian on diplomacy? Do you think that he can understand the finer points of a secret alliance like ours?" asked the young man.

"I can answer that question for myself," said a sudden voice. "I am in favor of an open door policy just now—and I believe this is your hat, sir."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Economy.

Mrs. Hardpan—Yes, Johnny, yeou kin hev an apple if they be any startin' ter spile. Johnny—An' ef they ain't startin' ter spile? Mrs. Hardpan—Then yeou'll hev ter wait till they dew. Them apples cost too much ter eat fresh.—Chicago News.

WEDDING MONDAY

Ceremony at Family Residence at Half-Past Twelve.

A LARGE RECEPTION FOLLOWED.

The Ceremony was Witnessed by Relatives and Intimate Friends—One Hundred and Twenty-five Invitations to the Reception—Bride and Groom Will Sail for Europe June 3

The marriage of Miss Mary Helena Ricks, daughter of Judge and Mrs. A. J. Ricks, of this city, to Mr. Ralph Stowell Rounds, of New York, occurred at half past 12 on Monday at the Ricks residence, 60 North Prospect street. The ceremony was performed by Bishop William A. Leonard, of Cleveland, in the presence of members of both families and a few intimate friends. It was followed by a reception to which one hundred and twenty-five invitations were issued.

An orchestra, stationed in the upper hall, softly played the Lohengrin wedding march as the bridegroom descended the stairway alone and entered the front drawing room, where the groom, with his brother and best man, Mr. Arthur Rounds, Judge Ricks and Bishop Leonard awaited her. The ceremony was performed according to the rites of the Episcopal church, the bride being given away by her father. As soon as the nuptial vows were pronounced man and wife the orchestra struck up Mendelssohn's wedding march.

At the reception the bride and groom stood between the front drawing room windows before a bank of palms, ferns and Easter lilies. The same scheme of decoration was followed elsewhere, masses of white peonies, Easter lilies and ferns being scattered throughout the rooms. Receiving with the bridal pair were Judge and Mrs. Ricks, Mrs. Charles Rounds, mother of the groom, and Mr. William F. Ricks, the bride's uncle. The bride's wedding gown was of soft white satin, trimmed with point applique lace. It had a transparent yoke and elbow sleeves. The skirt was made in a long train and had panels of the lace. Her veil was of white tulle trimmed with lace, and she carried bride roses instead of a bouquet. Miss Ricks, the bride's sister, was a handsome young woman in a dress of white mousseline de soie over white silk. Mrs. Rounds, mother of the groom, wore a black crepe de chine gown with Mrs. Edwin Scott Matthews, the groom's sister, wore an imported gown of tucked net trimmed with lace. Mrs. Charles A. Ricks, the bride's sister-in-law, was gowned in light blue taffeta silk. She wore a white lace hat, trimmed with light blue plumes to match the gown.

Following the reception the wedding breakfast was served. The bridal table was arranged in the dining room with covers for fourteen. The other guests were seated at small tables in the drawing rooms of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. David Atwater, immediately adjoining. In the center of the bride's table was a mat of lilies of the valley. Here and there were baskets of white spun sugar tied with bows of white satin ribbon and filled with bon bons in the form of lilies of the valley. The wedding favors at each place were white satin dress suit cases, filled with confetti for the women, boutonniers of lilies of the valley for the men. At the breakfast the bride cut the wedding cake which was passed among the guests. Seated at the bride's table were: The bride and groom, Mr. and Mrs. L. Dean Holden, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Ricks, and Miss Marian Parsons, of Cleveland; Mr. Arthur Rounds, Mrs. Matthews and Mr. Dillingham, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Schmettau, of Toledo, and Mr. and Mrs. Arvine Wales.

Mr. and Mrs. Rounds took the 5:18 train on the Pennsylvania railroad for New York. On June 3 they will sail for Gibraltar on the steamer Princess Irene and will remain abroad for three months. On their return they will go to housekeeping in New York. The bride's traveling gown was of dark blue acolian cloth. It was made with a short coat, faced with ruffles of narrow lace and worn over a blouse of the same material. Her hat was a dark blue straw.

The bride, formerly Miss Mary Ricks, is the only daughter of Judge and Mrs. A. J. Ricks. She attended Smith college, has traveled much and has been extremely popular in a large circle of friends in Massillon and Cleveland. She met Mr. Rounds while visiting in New York several years ago. The engagement was announced while she was at Atlantic City with her family last March. Mr. Rounds, the bridegroom, is a graduate of Amherst college and the Columbia law school, of New York. He is a well

The wedding presents were very handsome. They included a large quantity of fine silver, glass, pictures, jewelry, bric-a-brac and other valuables.

Among the guests at the wedding were: Mrs. Charles Rounds and Mrs. Edwin Scott Matthews, mother and sister of the groom, Mr. Frank Dillingham, the groom's business partner, and Mr. Arthur Rounds, his brother, of New York; Mrs. L. S. Trowbridge and Mrs. C. M. Swift, of Detroit: Bishop and Mrs. William A. Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Ricks, Mr. and Mrs. L. Dean Holden, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Smith, Miss Marian Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Ingalls, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Corning, Mrs. R. K. Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Hitchcock, Mrs. H. B. Hurlbut, Miss Kate Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Squire, Mr. George Welsh, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Carlton, Judge and Mrs. W. B. Saunders, Judge and Mrs. Robert W. Tayler, Mrs. Warren Corning and Miss Olive Corning, of Cleveland; Mrs. Clarence Warden and Miss Barbara Warden, of Philadelphia; Count Cardelli, of Paris, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Schmettau, of Toledo.

JOHN RITTER DIED SUDDENLY

He Was a Lifelong Resident of the City.

FUNERAL MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The Deceased Saw Four Years' Service in the Civil War—He was an Earnest Worker in the Methodist Church Circles and was a Founder of the Wesley M. E. Church.

John Ritter, aged 69 years, a lifelong resident of Massillon, died Saturday evening at 8:15 o'clock at the family residence, No. 158 West Tremont street, of heart failure, after a short illness. The funeral was held from the late home Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the Rev. S. K. Mahon, the Rev. H. W. Dewey and the Rev. N. E. Moffit officiating. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

The deceased was born in Massillon December 14, 1836, and had lived here, with the exception of the time spent in the civil war, in the Thirteenth Regiment of which he was a member, Mr. Ritter saw engagements in the battles of Stone River, Corinth, Lookout Mountain and the Wilderness.

At the close of the war Mr. Ritter returned to Massillon and resumed work in the shops of The Russel & Company as a machinist, where he continued to be employed until ten years ago, when his health compelled him to give up the class of work. Since then he had conducted a confectionery store at No. 158 West Tremont street.

Mr. Ritter took a deep interest in all grand army matters and was an active member of Hart Post, G. A. R., until failing health compelled him to give up some of his labors. He was also a faithful worker in Methodist church circles and was one of the founders of the Wesley M. E. church. Before the founding of the West Side church, the deceased was an active member of the First M. E. church.

Mr. Ritter was married to Miss Ellen Fink in July, 1865, and is survived by his wife and two sons, James A. Ritter and Frank J. Ritter. The funeral services were attended by many veterans and a host of friends

MORTON WILL RESIGN.

Leaves Cabinet to Accept Presidency of New York Subway.

Washington, May 31.—Paul Morton, secretary of the navy, will become president of the New York subway system at a salary equal to that of the president. He will remove to New York City and assume control of the subway transportation as soon as President Roosevelt releases him and appoints his successor.

Mr. Morton has considered a number of flattering offers from railroads, corporations and commercial enterprises since the certainty of his withdrawal from the cabinet became known. Today it was announced authoritatively that he has accepted the presidency of the subway at a salary of $50 000 a year, and with a contract for a long term of years. President Roosevelt will probably name a new secretary of the navy before the end of June

While both Mr. Morton and President Roosevelt have suffered considerable embarrassment over the secretary's former connection with the Santa Fe, which road now is the subject of federal inquiry, it has been denied that this had anything to do with the retirement.

BY AMPHIONS.

Lima Won First and Cleveland Second Prizes.

VERY SUCCESSFUL EISTEDDFOD.

Three Sessions Held Tuesday—Governor Herrick Presided the Evening Session—Many Well Known Welshmen from Pennsylvania and Ohio Were Present.

While the Massillon Glee Society, better known as the Amphion Chorus, did not win a prize in the first annual eisteddfod of the Stark County Eisteddfod company in Canton, Tuesday, the members have the satisfaction of knowing that there was so little difference between the merits of the Amphions and the Lima and Cleveland societies that the judges were compelled to hold a long conference upon the decision.

The Lima Choral society was awarded the first prize and the United Choral society of Cleveland the second. The first prize was $700 and the second $300. The Amphion chorus was entered in the mixed chorus contest and was in competition with the best choruses in Ohio and Pennsylvania. The societies contesting were: The Philharmonic Society, Cleveland, Youngstown Choral Union, Akron Choral Union, Cleveland United Chorus, Alliance Chora. Society, The Amphion Chorus, Lima Choral Society and the Canton Choral Society.

Frank Ables, of Massillon, was one of three contestants in the recital or competition. A preliminary contest had been held and the three were chosen from a field of eighteen. The "Last Hymn" was chosen to be recited. The first prize was awarded to Miss Lina J. Dunlap, of Mineral Ridge. President Howells, in awarding the prize, said that all three candidates had acquitted themselves with distinction but that Miss Dunlap excelled in the manner of presentation. The prize was one of $10.

The Hon. Anthony Howells, of Massillon, is president of the eisteddfod association and it is largely through his efforts during the past two years that the Tuesday success was made possible. He labored industriously all day Tuesday and it was not until 2 o'clock Wednesday morning that the meeting was brought to a close.

Three sessions of the eisteddfod were held. The morning session was attended by 1,500 persons. Mayor Smith, of Canton, welcomed the guests and contestants. J. P. Jones, of North Lawrence, was honorary president and gave a short address. President Howells introduced J. C. Edwards, of Edwardsville, Pa., conductor of the day. The afternoon session was presided over by the Hon. W. Aubrey Thomas, of Niles who was given a gratifying compliment of applause as he appeared upon the stage. Contests were held at both sessions and many of these were close and created the greatest enthusiasm.

It was 8:30 o'clock in the evening when the audience of 3,000 were called to order and Governor Myron T. Herrick was presented as the honorary president of the closing session. Governor Herrick spoke but a few words acknowledging the honor given him and his pleasure in being present. The contests were commenced at once and there was hardly an interruption from that hour until after midnight. The large audience seemed eager to hear the mixed choruses and nearly all remained to hear this part of the programme.

The special prizes were awarded as follows: Medal presented by J. C. Dueber was awarded to Conductor Owen, of the Lima chorus: the Williams medal went to David George, of Homestead, and in awarding the third it was necessary to make it two medals and give one to Miss Nellie Sontag, of Winona and Mrs. M. E. Cassel, of Columbus.

President Howells made a short address at the close of the session. He stated that the Canton eisteddfod had proved to be one of the most successful that had ever been held at any place. He also praised the Auditorium, it being one of the best buildings for that purpose that he had ever had the pleasure of being in in this country.

Mr. Howells will return to Wales later in the summer, where he will preside at the greatest eisteddfod that has ever been held. It will occupy four days and the contests will be one of ability in music, fine arts oratory, needlework, etc.

A special meeting of the Eisteddfod company will be held on Saturday evening in the Mayor's court room in Canton. Business of national importance will be considered. All the Welsh people are asked to attend.

MONEY to loan on farms, low interest, long time. Farms bought, sold and exchanged. Geo. R. Hankins, over Merchant's Bank, Massillon. Farmers phone.

Members of the Amphion chorus and others interested in music in Massillon are satisfied with the excellent showing made by the chorus in the eisteddfod at Canton Tuesday, even though the chorus did not come home crowned with the first or second prize. The Amphions were accorded third place by the adjudicators and took rank over the choral societies from Youngstown, Alliance, Akron, Canton, and one from Cleveland.

The showing made is especially gratifying when it is considered that the Amphion chorus was organized, drilled and appeared in the contest within a few months and was in competition with musical societies that have been drilled in this kind of work for years. In another respect the Amphion chorus was handicapped when it is considered that some of the choruses had the opportunity to draw from musical conservatories. It is said that one chorus was personally directed by a professor in music and that many college students were in the chorus in the eisteddfod. No one here finds fault with the condition of things as they existed but the facts related simply show how great was the progress made by the Amphions under the personal direction of William Simpson, who in the ordinary walks of life gives his attention to duties other than in the line of professional music.

Mr. Simpson was the recipient of many words of praise for what he has done in so short a time. The Amphion chorus will be continued as a chorus organization with the view of developing in musical lines as the months pass by. The good work so earnestly begun will not be allowed to fall from view now that the eisteddfod is a thing of the past for this year.

DETAILS ARE COMING IN.

Japan Suffered but Slight Loss in Great Battle.

Washington, May 31.—The Japanese legation has a Tokio report, official, that the damage to the Japanese fleet was very slight, the only vessels lost being three torpedo boats. Admiral Nebogatoff was permitted to send a report of the battle to St. Petersburg. The surrendered officers of four captured vessels were released on parole. Admiral Rojestvensky was taken to Sasebo and is in the naval hospital.

The state department has a cablegram from Tokio saying that Rojestvensky's skull was fractured, but his condition is not dangerous. The total Japanese losses were three torpedo boats sunk, three officers killed and about two hundred men killed and disabled.

ROJESTVENSKY CAPTURED.

Congratulatory Message Sent to Admiral Togo.

Tokio, May 31.—Admiral Yamamatoa, minister of the navy, has sent a congratulatory message to Togo, in which he says: "You not only captured or destroyed nearly all the enemy's fleet, but captured their commander in chief."

TALKING PEACE.

Conference Held Today at the Palace of the Czar.

St. Petersburg, May 31.—A conference is being held at the palace to determine the question of peace and of calling a national assembly.

REPORT DENIED.

St. Petersburg, May 31.—The admiralty denies the report sent to the London Express that the cruiser Gromoboi has been sunk with eight hundred on board.

Are you lacking in strength and vigor? Are you weak? Are you in pain? Do you feel all run down? The blessing of health and strength comes to all who use Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents. Z. T. Baltzly.

Bronchitis

"I have kept Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my house for a great many years. It is the best medicine in the world for coughs and colds."
J. C. Williams, Attica, N. Y.

All serious lung troubles begin with a tickling in the throat. You can stop this at first in a single night with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Use it also for bronchitis, hard colds, consumption.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows.

You should promptly correct any constipation or biliousness with Ayer's Pills, small, laxative doses.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

AN INVASION OF TEXAS.

Japanese Farmers Will Found a Large Colony.

Washington, May 31.—Japanese colonization is contemplated in Texas by a wealthy Japanese agriculturist who recently visited the United States, according to a report submitted to the department of commerce and labor by Fred D. Fisher, the American consul at Tamsui, Formosa, who based his announcement upon recent publications in Japanese papers.

The report says that one thousand farmers are to be collected in Japan and that as a first undertaking 9,800 acres will be cultivated in paddy fields in Texas.

Mr. Fisher has forwarded to the departent an interview with the Japanese gentleman in which the statement was made that farming was the only enterprise that can profitably be undertaken in America by the Japanese. He said Japanese could save more money in this country than in Hawaii because they could supply the larger part of their daily diet, such as vegetables and rice from their own production, whereas in Hawaii all of the rice and other articles of their diet are imported from Japan, thereby greatly increasing their price. He says he intends to invest upwards of $350,000 the first year in buying lands and in other expenses. The colony is to locate on lands rich in soil but until recently used for grazing.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Former Massillon Woman Married on Wednesday.

Canton, May 31.—Attorney Atlee Pomerene, who with W. R. Zollinger made the complaints against former Vice President Davis and former Cashier Bachtel, of the Canton State bank, for taking and carrying away certain securities belonging to the bank, says that other charges will be preferred against these men at once, but he will not state what these charges will consist of. He held a conference with Prosecutor Day Wednesday morning.

Mrs. Georgia Burky, a well known music teacher of 510 North Market street, and a former resident of Massillon, was married Wednesday afternoon in the office of Justice L. M. Barrick to Oscar Danford, one of the employes of the Stark Brewing Company. The newly wedded couple will take up a residence immediately in the McCurdy block, where apartments have been furnished for them.

Since the eisteddfod has proved to be such a success, the Welsh residents of Canton will take steps to form a permanent organization and a meeting will be held for that purpose in the city hall Saturday night. The Welsh people here think societies should be organized in all towns and cities and that a national institution should be founded for the preservation of Welsh relics.

Good advice to women. If you want a beautiful conplexion, clear skin, bright eyes, red lips, good health, take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. There is nothing like it. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Z. T. Baltzly.

Want column ads, pay. Try it.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Dr. Zintsmaster has moved his office to 12 East Main street, over Rider & Snyder's drug store.

Benjamin L. Eaton, of the Pennsylvania freight house force, is visiting at his home in Crestline.

Mrs. E. S. Lewis and son Samuel, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., are the guests of Mrs. E. Llewellyn, in Cliff street.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. L. McLain are visiting Mrs. McLain's sister, Mrs. George Chapman, in Chicago.

Charles E. Chidester came over from Wooster university to spend Decoration day with his parents in the city.

Mrs. Harry Wilson and son Fred are visiting the former's mother, Mrs. Margaret Wise, in Henry street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Beattie, of Pittsburg, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Graybill, in East Tremont street.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Arnold were guests of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Warwick, in Cleveland, on Monday and Decoration day.

Thomas McGuire, formerly on the police force, has accepted a position as motorman on the city lines of the Canton-Akron railway.

Attorney General of Ohio Wade H. Ellis was the guest of Dr. D. S. Gardner Tuesday and returned to Columbus Wednesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Yanda, of St. Paul, Minn., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crawford, at their residence in Cedar street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Evans, of North Lawrence will leave Thursday for England where they will visit relatives and friends for three months.

Miss Hilda Gessner, of West Brookfield, and Mr. Cyrus L. Young, of East Greenville, were married Tuesday morning by the Rev. O. P. Foust, of the Reformed church.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom C. Miller and daughter, Miss Margaret Miller, of Cleveland, spent Decoration day at the home of Dr. and Mrs. T. Clarke Miller, in East South street.

Miss Edith Jones, of Gomer, O., is the guest of Miss Mary Belle Hamill at her home in Plum street. Miss Jones was a member of one of the ladies' choruses at the Stark county eisteddfod.

Mr. and Mrs. James Roberts, of San Francisco, Cal., and Miss Olive Miller, of Pittsburg, spent Decoration day with their cousin, Mrs. S. J. McLaughlin, at her residence, 25 South Erie street.

The wedding of Miss Mary M. Forster and Philip T. Weltlich will occur on Wednesday, June 7, at St. Mary's church. The ceremony will take place 8.30 a. m. The bride and groom will occupy their new home, corner of State and Akron street, as soon as it is completed.

The pillars have been drawn from the central mine, on the Moffit farm, three miles west of this city, and the pumps will be removed within a few days. The mine was operated by the Massillon Coal Mining Company, and has been in operation for the past five or six years.

The work of grading a switch to the mine to be opened on the Weiler farm, southwest of the city, is in progress, and the sinking of the shaft will begin shortly. About twenty-five acres of land have been proved up and the vein of coal underlying it will average four feet in thickness.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Wilson left Wednesday morning for Boston, expecting to sail for Liverpool June 8 by the White Star liner Cymric. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson live in Glasgow, Scotland, but for the past eight years have spent much time in Massillon, where Mr. Wilson has business interests.

Howard Felix entertained twenty of his friends at his home in Thorn street Monday evening. The evening was spent in playing games of various kinds, after which lunch was served. The out of town guests were Miss Ada Culp, of Burton City, Bert Emig and Simon Kreider, of Wadsworth.

A Massillon party at State Mills on Tuesday included Miss Clara Miller, Miss Pauline Harrison, Miss Anna Edgar, Miss Ella Yost, Mr. and Mrs. Irvine Yost and Charles Yost, of this city, Miss Katherine Hoffman, of Newton Falls, F. J. Cockburn, of Cleveland, and Raymond Rice, of Cincinnati.

The Rev. and Mrs. Cassius M. Roberts, of Philadelphia, formerly of Massillon, are preparing to move into their new seaside cottage at Cape May Point, N. J. Mr. Roberts spent one of his vacations at the resort while rector of St. Timothy's church in this city and liked the place so well that he determined to have a summer residence there.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Schlegel, of New York, are spending their honeymoon at the home of Mrs. John Gintner in East Oak street. They will leave Sunday evening for Toledo, where Mr. Schlegel has accepted a position as traveling salesman for T. J. Collins. Mrs. Schlegel was formerly Miss Eloise Miller.

Farmers should be on guard in having their cattle inspected by a so-called sentative of the government, inspecting cattle for a contagious disease. He makes the inspection, demands and often receives his five dollar fee and departs rejoicing.

Mrs. John Stambaugh and Miss Miriam Thomas, of Youngstown, are guests at the residence of the Hon. Anthony Howells, in East Main street. They will remain a week. Mrs. Jennie Altwen Bell and son, William Altwen Bell, and E. J. Evans, of Cleveland, were also guests at the Howells residence during the sessions of the Stark county eisteddfod. They returned home today.

A tally-ho party, composed of the Misses Minnie Evans, Sadie Nelson, Clara Nelson, Bessie Boyer, May Boyer, Edith Shorb, Anna Shorb, Grace Breckel, Ruth Breckel, Alice Black, Lucile Schrock, Nellie Lowry, Ella Buch, and Blanche Weible, and Clarence Evans, drove to Zoar on Tuesday. Dinner was eaten in the grove and the day was spent in a pleasant manner, visiting the sawmill and other points of interest in the immediate vicinity.

JOHN MORGAN SHOT HIMSELF.

Sudden Death of Young Man at West Lebanon.

HEADLESS BODY WAS FOUND.

Young Morgan Used a Single-Barrel Shotgun to Do the Deed—Went to Second-Story Room of the Family Home Evidently With Deliberate Intentions.

West Lebanon, May 31.—John Morgan, aged 22 years, the son of Mr and Mrs. Obadiah Morgan, well known residents of this place, the father being the proprietor of a restaurant here, killed himself instantly about 7 o'clock, Tuesday evening, by shooting himself in the head, using a single barrel shot gun to perform the awful deed. Death was instantaneous. When other members of the Morgan family ran to the room from which the report of a gun came, they found the headless body in a sitting posture on the floor near the head of the bed.

The gun was found across the legs where it had fallen after having been discharged. The shooting took place in a second story room over the lower stairs living apartments. The restaurant and living apartments of the Morgan family are adjoining rooms of one house. The young man had been fishing in the forenoon and had passed the afternoon and first part of the evening in the village meeting and greeting many of his well known friends. Only ten minutes before he killed himself, he was talking with several young men at Card's store. Morgan then appeared in his right mind, was jovial, talked of going to work on the morrow, and with a salute of the hand bade his friends a good-night. He went to his home and to the second story room at once and within ten minutes had blown off his head.

Young Morgan was a coal miner. He was born and reared in West Lebanon. He had no enemies, and as far as can be learned Wednesday afternoon, there was no cause for the rash deed. The deceased's father and mother, four brothers and five sisters survive. The funeral will be held from the late residence Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment will be made in West Lebanon.

A NAVARRE SUICIDE.

Charles Bowers Swallows Carbolic Acid.

Navarre, May 31.—Charles Bowers, aged 30 years, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bowers, committed suicide in the back yard of the Navarre House at 7:30 Tuesday evening by drinking carbolic acid. A few moments previously he had been talking with little Clara King, daughter of the proprietor of the hotel. The child saw him fall and ran screaming to her mother. Mrs. King and several others hurried to Mr. Bowers' assistance and a physician was summoned who tried to administer restoratives, but the man died in a few minutes after suffering horribly.

The deceased had been in a depressed state of mind for some time and had on several occasions threatened to take his life. He had been married but had no family and lived with his parents. Charles W. Cupples, of this city, was an uncle of the deceased.

The funeral will be held from the residence Friday morning at 10 o'clock. The Rev. J. M. Poulton, of the U. B. church will officiate.

The Rathbone Sister Guards will hold a festival Friday evening at the residence of Mrs. W. O. Bean, 68 N. Hill street. The public is invited.

RECOGNIZED.

Rev. George Darsie Has Received a Call to Akron.

LARGEST CHURCH OF ITS KIND.

Membership of One Thousand People — Sunday School of Nine Hundred — Salary Almost Double That in Massillon—His Successor Not Yet Appointed.

The Rev. George Darsie, for more than three years pastor of the Christian church of this city, has received a call from the First Christian church of Akron, has accepted the proffer, and on Sunday evening after the regular church services tendered his resignation to the board of deacons of the local church. Next Sunday evening this resignation will be read to the church members and acted on by them.

The call to the Massillon pastor is a worthy tribute to his ability and executive talent. Coming from the largest and most wealthy charge in the Christian church field, it means a worthy promotion and almost in a single step a promotion to the best charge in the Christian church. The Akron First Christian church is located in High street in Akron. It has a membership of one thousand people, and a Sunday school with a membership of nine hundred. Among its members are some of the most wealthy and influential of Akron's business men. This one church supports six missionaries, three in foreign fields and three in home localities. The salary is very much larger than that of the Massillon church.

Mr. Darsie accepted a call from the Massillon Christian church congregation while located at the Connorsville, Ind., church. His ability in the executive department of the church was at once manifested when he raised a $2,400 debt which had never been paid on the church, raised almost $2,000 for repair work on the church and made the local charge a living link in foreign missions, or a church which supports its own missionary. The membership of the church has been increased to almost four hundred since the Rev. Mr. Darsie took hold of the reins here. One hundred and twenty-five accessions have been received by him and the church has in numerous other ways been benefited by his pastorate. His ability in the pulpit has made him a minister in demand by numerous other charges, and within the last few days he has received calls from the Steubenville and East Liverpool churches of this denomination. The transfer to the Akron church is one which has been discussed for two weeks and last week Mr. Darsie received notification from the Akron board of deacons that he was wanted there. The call was not at once accepted, but Sunday the Akron board was advised that the Massillon man would accept.

The Rev. and Mrs. Darsie came to Massillon from Connorsville, Ind., where a service of four years was rendered to that church. Mr. Darsie began his ministry at the Covington, Ky., charge, where he served four years. He prepared for the ministry and graduated from Bethany college, at Bethany, W. Va., in 1892. Since then his promotion to the best charges in the Christian church have been prompt and decisive.

No plans as to a successor to the Rev. Mr. Darsie have been made by the local board of deacons, and as the transfer will not be made until September, the Massillon congregation will have plenty of time to look after a successor.

The Rev. John G. Slater is at present pastor of the First Christian church at Akron, and in September will be transferred to the East End church, at Pittsburg, Pa.

CAR TRAFFIC.

It was Unusually Heavy Tuesday—Many to Canton.

The interurban street car traffic was heavy Tuesday. Every car passing through the city was crowded, the most of the passengers being bound for Canton, to which excursions were run on all steam railroads within a radius of one hundred miles. The interurban lines were used by the New Philadelphia, Canal Dover, Navarre and Massillon people going to the Stark county eisteddfod. The entertainment was not over until 2 a. m. and it was 2:30 o'clock when the three special cars bearing visitors from this end of the line reached Massillon on the return trip. Two of these cars passed through this city at 2:45 for New Philadelphia, and it was daylight when those from the extreme southern end of the line reached home.

It pays to try our Want Columns.

Davis and Bachtel Give Bond in Sum of $7,500.

The expected arrests of W. L. Davis and Corwin D. Bachtel came about Tuesday noon, says the Canton Morning News, for their alleged irregular transactions in the Canton State bank trouble. Warrants for the arrest of the two were filed in Justice Barrick's court Ex-Cashier Bachtel was found at his home, 826 North Walnut street, where the action caused quite a scene. Ex-Vice President Davis was located in his office. Arraignment was continued until Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. Bond for each was placed at $7,500, of which $5,000 was on the charge of embezzling 350 shares of the bank stock valued at $10,500, and $2,500 on the charge of embezzling two bonds of the Cleveland Brick Co. Both parties gave bond.

The bonds of W. L. Davis were signed by W. L. Davis, W. S. Shertzer, W. L. Stolzenbach and George W. Butler. Bachtel's bonds were signed by Corwin D. Bachtel, O. H. Bachtel, A. T. Stone and Helen M. Bachtel.

The affidavits in the case were filed by Messrs. William R. Zollinger and Atlee Pomerene.

No grand jury action can be taken at present, as there will be no meeting until September.

It is said that the arrest of W. L. Davis and Cashier Bachtel is the outcome of the application filed by Day, Lynch & Day Monday afternoon for the appointment of receivers for the State bank. This appointment knocked out the plan of the directors to liquidate the affairs of the bank, and the criminal prosecution followed. Lynch Day & Day represent C. Harry Linton and his wife, Kate Linton, in the application for the appointment of the receivers.

NEARBY TOWNS.

NEWMAN.

Newman, June 1.—Miss Mary Baker, of Canton, was a guest at the Griffith residence on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Russ, of the Wooster experiment station, are spending a few days with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. August Peters.

Our local cemetery had the best cleaning out last Tuesday it ever had, the people coming from all directions to do their duty.

Joseph Griffith attended the Welsh services at East Greenville last Sunday.

G. F. Breckel, of Massillon, made his regular semi-monthly business trip to our village on Wednesday of this week.

Newman was well represented at the Welsh eisteddfod at Canton Tuesday, being on duty about eighteen hours and doing some hall rooting for the Massillon singers, who, while not receiving either of the prizes, was given a good rating by the adjudicators.

Our Memorial day exercises last Sunday were remarkably good. The programme was well rendered, the singing being highly appreciated. The address by the Rev. S. K. Mahon, of Massillon, captivated our people.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Dehoff, last Friday evening, a son.

Mrs. John Rummans has been on the sick list the past week, and at this writing has not improved as her friends would like.

WEST LEBANON.

West Lebanon, June 1.—The children and grandchildren went to the home of Mr. Hauenstein, north of the village, Saturday, to celebrate his seventy-fifth birthday. There are ten children and they were all present but one daughter, to the home of her daughter, Mrs. Card. She stood the trip remarkably well.

Mr. Cabbot has moved his mill to Robert Reed's farm to saw off some lumber that Mr. McClintock, of Justus, purchased.

Master Paul Coats, of Lorain, is visiting at his grandparents' home here.

ELTON.

Elton, June 1.—E. B. Baksey is still on the sick list, but improving slowly.

Miss Ruth McFarren attended the commencement exercises at Navarre last Friday evening.

Bert McFarren has moved into his new house.

Hiram McFarren is visiting his son, Daniel McFarren, at Rhodes, O.

Cullen and George McFarren were the guests of John Oplinger on Decoration day.

The Boughman family reunion will be held at the home of Daniel Boughman, west of town, on Thursday, June 8. Amos B. Mase, of Bolivar, will be president of the day.

GENOA.

Genoa, June 1.—The farmers have finished planting corn and potatoes.

Miss Carrie Baker, of Canton, was the guest of her mother Tuesday.

Mrs. Grant Brothers visited Mrs. Fred Marchand Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Muskoff and Peter Streb visited at Fred Marchand's residence Sunday evening.

Mrs. J. Fohl visited her daughter, Mrs. Grant Brothers, Wednesday.

Children's exercises will be held at Richville next Sunday evening.

Peter Streb took a trip to Massillon Saturday.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF A CHILD.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Gross, who died in Massillon Wednesday morning, [illegible] will take place from the house on Friday. The Rev. O. P. Foust, pastor of the Reformed church officiating. Burial will take place in the Reformed cemetery.

Murder Narrowly Averted.

In the early morning of one day last week John Markley, living on West Oak street, while repairing the fence about his yard, found a small piece of bologna. Upon inquiry of his wife it was found that none had been used about the house for some time. It then occurred to him that some one might have incorporated in this meat some deadly drug for his dog and he examined it carefully. It contained perhaps one hundred grains of some powdered drug, presumably strychnine or arsenic. A diligent search of the premises was then instituted when three more similar pieces of bologna were found. It is supposed that those deadly laden articles were intended for dogs, but what might have occurred had not Mr. Markley found them is not to be surmised. Mr. Markley has a family of small children who play in the yard daily. Everyone knows the avidity with which a tot of eighteen months would put away such a morsel. Think of it, you guilty one, what sorrow you might have brought to that happy home by your dastardly attempt at poisoning a dog. Mr. Markley wishes to say to you that if his dogs have done you any injury he will kill them if you wish it, but for the sake of his family do not place any more poison within reach of his children.—Orrville Crescent.

Sunday Service Resumed

Between all points on B. & O. (C., L. & W. Division.)

One of the Famous Whispering Places of the World.

Among the notable whispering places of the world is the "Ear of Dionysius" of ancient Syracuse. It is in the shape of a parabolic curve, ending in an elliptical arch, with sides parallel to its axis, perfectly smooth and covered with a slight stalactitic incrustation that renders its repercussions amazingly sonorous. It is 64 feet high, from 17 to 35 in breadth and 187 deep. It has an awful and gloomy appearance, which, with its singular shape, perhaps gave rise to the popular and amusing paradox that Dionysius had it constructed for the confinement of those whom he deemed inimical to his authority and that from the little apartment above he could hear all the conversation among the captives who were brought to the ancient town of Syracuse in the time of its splendor, when it was the largest in Sicily. The sound of words uttered with a low voice is augmented in vaults or galleries so as to become audible at a considerable distance from the speaker.

A like effect takes place in a less degree when sound ascends from the bottom of a deep well or when words are uttered at one extremity of a long corridor or passage in a building. If a pin be dropped into a well the sound produced when it strikes the water is distinctly heard at the mouth or the sounds of words spoken near the surface of any well is similarly augmented. Try it.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Origin of the Postmark.

Great Britain, it is said, can without fear of contradiction, claim the honor of having originated the postmark. The first one which was used in London as long ago as 1660, was a very simple one, consisting of a small circle divided into two parts. If the top part was two letters indicating the month, and in the lower half the day of the month was shown. No endeavor was made to indicate the year, and it is on the dates of the letters on which the work is impressed that it is possible to fix the date of its use. The earliest known was on a letter written in 1650.—London Telegraph.

BACK-ACHE

and all other symptoms of kidney disease are speedily removed when the kidneys are made healthy, active and vigorous by the use of

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

the world's greatest kidney and liver regulator, and the only medicine having a combined action on kidneys and liver. One pill a dose. 25 cents a box. Write for free sample to The Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Wedding and Graduation Presents.

Engraving Free.

HAWVER

17 S. Erie St., - Massillon, O.

How's Your Watch?

Silk Petticoats, $5.49.

Choice of regular $7.50 Petticoats, in all the pretty colorings.... **$5.49**

THE Bee Hive

Shirt Waist Suits.

One lot of Light Percale Shirt Waist Suits; $2.50 values **$1.98**

Choice of $10 to $15 Covert Jackets $7.75

WE GIVE you choice of this entire price range, including the handsomest Covert Jackets shown this season. You can't afford to miss this chance, for you will be paying us little more than half price. There is good assortment of sizes in various styles. Values up to $15.00 ..... **$7.75**

Tailor Made Brilliantine Suits Reduced.

Here is a chance to secure one of those very stylish Brilliantine Tailormade Suits at a considerable saving. Made with Pleated Skirts and very effective blouse jackets. Grey, blue and brown, formerly $21.50, now **$18.00**

Stylish Skirts Much Underprice.

Ladies' Duck Skirts, all white, black and navy with white polka spots; $1.25 values **98c**

New Summer Skirts of white linen and pique are shown in immense variety; splendid values at ... **$1.50** to **$4.98**

Dress Skirts of wool materials and brilliantines; a table of $5 values, special at **$3.50**

Fine Skirts—one table of Covert and Wool Dress Skirts, former prices $10.00 to $12.00, reduced to..... **$7.50**

We Will Announce Soon The Date of the Opening of Our GREAT ANNUAL SILK SALE.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FRESH AND CHARMING ITEMS OF THE INCOMING MODES.

Two Delightful New Toilets Typical of the Season—Very Chic Coat Models For Taffeta, Satin or Linen—Buttons and Frills.

Striking features in the story of fashion are vividly presented in the accompanying sketches. Typical spring toilets are those of the first cut. Fresh and dainty coloring marks the dress of lilac cashmere, the skirt caught up to show an underskirt of checked taffeta matching the rounded draped bolero, while a collar and cuffs of violet velvet and a violet hat with lilac plumes add to the verual harmony.

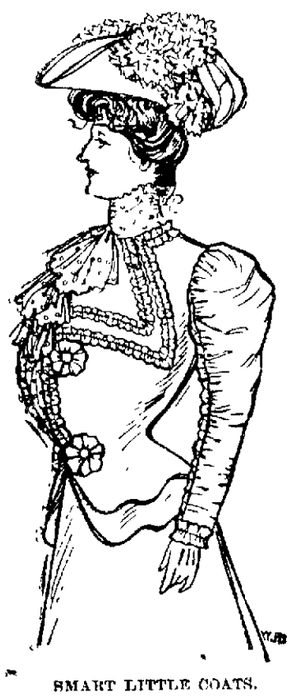
An extremely chic model exploits a skirt of black gauze over oyster silk, with a key pattern in black velvet out-

NEW SPRING TOILETS.

lined with cream cord. Black velvet ribbon straps the jaunty little pompadour silk coat, with which is worn a lace vest. The hat is an effective confection of Italian straw bound with black velvet and trimmed with pink roses.

The black taffeta or satin coat is so pronounced a feature of the season's wear that the very smart little model of the second cut is sure to be welcome. It is tight fitting at the back, while the fronts are thrown open with double revers, a double basque being introduced to correspond. The fashionable ruched trimmings and rosette buttons, with the new rucked sleeve, complete the model.

As the spring makes itself felt the providing of linen coats becomes an immediate necessity. The one pictured here is at once very pretty and simple, the back being quite plain, while the fronts, graced by a stitched box plait,



SMART LITTLE COATS.

are opened to display the grandfather frills of the shirt worn beneath.

Buttons galore and narrow, closely kilted frills effect the decorative detail on many of the blouses of the moment.

There is no doubt about the adoption of the small hat. One would have to go back many years to find such diminutive headgear as is now fast coming into evidence in the shape of jaunty polo turbans and toques of the military order. AMY VARNUM.

Red Lion Inn Rhubarb Pie.

Cut in rather coarse pieces enough pieplant, or rhubarb, to fill a cup. Beat one egg, add the pieplant, a cup of sugar, two common crackers rolled fine and a fourth of a teaspoonful of salt. Mix together thoroughly and turn into a pie tin lined with pastry. Put a few bits of butter over it here and there. Add one grating of nutmeg and bake as a tart pie. Bands of pastry may be laid over the top before baking.—Boston Cooking School Magazine.

Charming Fans.

Charming but inexpensive fans are of a diminutive size, with mother-of-pearl or pale green sticks, and are heavily ruched with artificial flowers. The fan is so arranged that when closed the border appears to be a round bunch of flowers, as of violets, and the sticks form a round stem.

The Heirloom Fad.

In London there has lately been born a decided feeling in favor of old gems, a protest, it is thought, at the rage for the Lalique style of resetting old jewels, and great ladies are proudly wearing their family treasures as a chip on the shoulder for iconoclastic fashion to knock off.

Vulnerable Points In Some Very Good Housekeeping.

Even systematic housekeepers will confess to some weakness in their order that would surprise their admirers. There seems to be a vulnerable point in every armor where the human frailty shows through. One immaculate housekeeper would always keep one small closet in which to "throw things."

In a shining, spotless kitchen a most reliable maid was found to fold her dish towels and put them in a drawer after each meal "to make the kitchen look clean."

A certain cook was very proud of her good bread. It was good for one day only, the first. "To tidy up the kitchen" the fresh bread was put away while still warm in the tin tray to sweat and steam.

The Refrigerator.

The best receptacle to hold things that want to be out of sight and smell is the refrigerator. It would seem to take the conscience of antiseptic surgery to protect the health of the family through the refrigerator. Even the white enameled purity of its shining shelves and walls cannot speak out loudly enough for all housekeepers to take care. Bits of food and butter will touch the edges, and a pan of milk may stand too long. Fruit is placed where the milk and butter only should go, and a cold roast joint may be added before it is cooled sufficiently to be odorless.

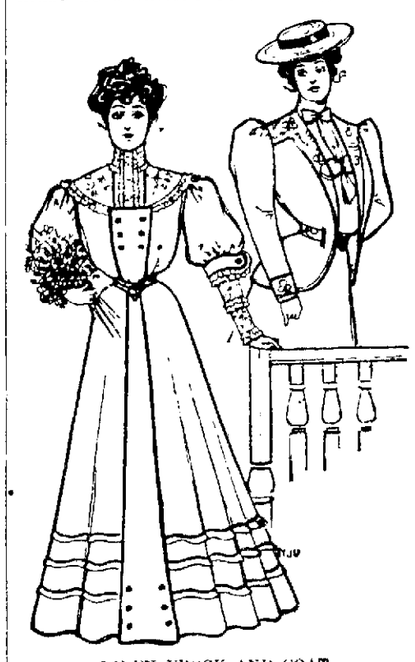
Basement or Cellar.

While the refrigerator is the vulnerable point for city kitchens, the country house has danger lying under its very feet. The housekeeper in the country is most likely to leave that part of the house to her servants. And what can be expected from the maid when the mistress is really uninterested? Vegetables are kept best in dark, cool cellars, and there is little incentive to keep sorting and removing all decayed or refuse matter. But unless the atmosphere of the basement is fresh, pure and cleanly from the work of sunshine or fresh air, constant cleaning and occasional use of simple disinfectants such also will be the atmosphere of the upper rooms. Table Talk.

LINEN IN FAVOR.

A Frock With a Smart Little Coat and Piquant Chapeau.

Fashion favors the linen frock, and surely nothing prettier and daintier can be imagined when it is fresh, for it must be admitted that few garments



LINEN FROCK AND COAT.

are quicker to take on a creased and bedraggled aspect. Linen redingotes have been introduced as a picturesque feature of racing toilets. As to the models of the sketch, both are creations in linen. The costume has been especially designed for linen of a delicate biscuit hue, piped with a very tender rose linen, and worn with a folded belt of rose taffeta. The vest and collar and tight fitting undersleeves are of white embroidered lawn trimmed with frills of valenciennes lace, while the buttons are of linen worked with rose colored embroidery silk. To crown this simple little frock with some piquant chapeau of natural straw, clustered with shaded roses, will be the work of a moment in imagination.

Then the coat may be pleasantly pictured in white linen, the collar and cuffs appliqued with a bright navy blue linen, the belt coming from the seam either side the back, which defines the figure closely, and disappearing beneath the fronts, thus leaving the latter free for the display of a seductive lawn shirt.

A Bugbear Overcome.

I have a sheet of asbestus, or, rather, two sheets, fastened together to cover the entire top of my kitchen range whenever it is in use for cooking purposes, more especially for frying, which spatters a clean stove, to the despair of the housewife, says a Good Housekeeping correspondent. Circles of asbestus are attached to the main sheet and can be lifted aside when the stove holes are to be used; for simmering and slow cooking the asbestus itself is just right and prevents all burning. By removing this sheet when the cooking is done the stove is in immaculate condition, and its use saves one from blacking the stove for an entire season if careful about spilling.

Gentle Manners.

Cannot mothers impress on their children that it is quite as essential to have a pleasing manner as it is to be decently clothed? Cannot a certain sympathy of manner be taught? For it is a sympathetic nature which, as a rule, is the most lasting charm. Children can be taught many things, and surely this is worth some effort.

Charming Fabrics—The Button Fad. Popular Gowns.

There are many charming pongee suits in the favorite model of coat and skirt. Everything depends upon the cut of such skirts and coats.

The charming material called marquisette, so crisp and sheer and resembling voile, has become, in a shade of pale crimson (provided it can be becomingly worn), one of the smart selections for gowns or costumes this season.

What a fine showing of buttons are the tailors introducing upon long driving coats, close fitting, with revers turned back upon the whole front, from shoulders down to the bottom of the skirt in some instances! But-

AFTERNOON AND MORNING GOWNS.

tons appear as well upon all pockets and sleeve cuffs. There can be no false touch in using buttons this season, for they are privileged to appear upon everything, from the finest of drawing room apparel to the simplest of forenoon dress.

In the cut appears a bretelle dress of blue Irish linen with inserted medallions of antique lace, hand run with heavy blue mercerized floss. The white handkerchief linen guimpe is trimmed with hand run tucks and valenciennes insertions. The buttons are covered with white linen and embroidered in blue French knots. The skirt is circular, with three wide tucks at the hem and below the circular yoke. The yoke at the front fastens under the wide scallop with narrow bias folds at a border. The waist has double bretelles and fastens at the right of the front. The crush girdle is also of the linen, trimmed with buttons and fastens at the back. Bluet ribbon trims the turban of fancy straw in two shades of blue.

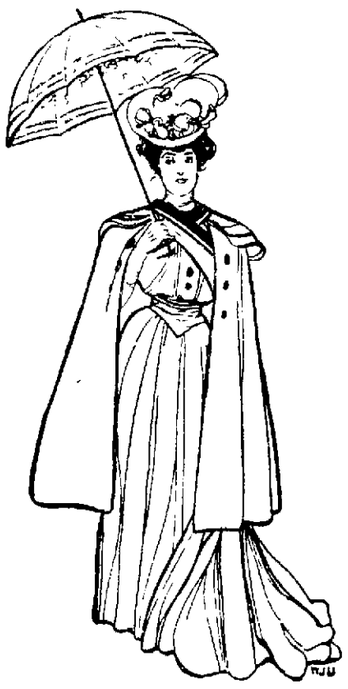
The second figure shows a blue bond suiting bretelle dress with blouse of all over repousse valenciennes. The skirt is in eleven gores, alternating in full length box plaits or in inverted box plaits below short pointed panels. The bretelles are crossed by shoulder straps, and above the girdle short straps finish in points on each bretelle cut in one with the crush girdle, which fastens in double breasted waistcoat effect. The vestee straps are cut in one with the bretelles. Taffeta bows trim the blouse sleeves. A white rough straw hat is trimmed with a blue velvet ribbon bow; bluets in several shades are banked on the back bandeau.—Vogue.

Brass on Bedsteads.

Brass on bedsteads should not be polished with ordinary brass polishers, as they destroy the coat of lacquer that is put on to prevent the brass from tarnishing. It should be rubbed with a soft cloth, and if it begins to look discolored rub it with a cloth moistened with sweet oil and polish it with a soft cloth, then with a chamois skin.—Farm Journal.

Fashionable Wraps.

The little sack coat straight fronted and semifitting in the back has an air of youth and jauntiness about it that holds it in popular favor. More im-



A PARIS RACING CLOAK.

posing are the long coats, and of unquestionable style is the racing cloak of the cut, a very handsome garment of Parisian inspiration.

How to Boil Beets.

Young beets will boil in half an hour, but as beets grow older they will need from one to three hours. Leave at least two inches of the tops on, and do not break off the little fibers or the juice will run.

ARTISTIC IDEAS IN THE FINISHING OF PLAIN SURFACES.

Old Castles and the Pictured Walls of Colonial Days Furnish the Latest Designs—Beautiful Leather and Wood Papers.

What should wall hangings be like? A difficult question to answer, but color leads in the requisites, closely followed by design and the size of the room, for the figure must depend on the latter, and an important point also

IN OLD NEW ENGLAND STYLE.
[Paper in house of ex-President Pierce, Hillsboro, N. H.]

to be remembered is that water color paintings and etchings look better on a plain paper and all oil paintings on small figures, though even the color of the frames influences the tone of the room. So advises the Boston Cooking School Magazine in a consideration of artistically papered walls, from which the following suggestive items and sketches are drawn:

A marked effect in modern wall hangings is the endeavor to obtain the delicate harmony of coloring which renders the work of modern mural painters like Turner, Walker and Alexander so beautiful.

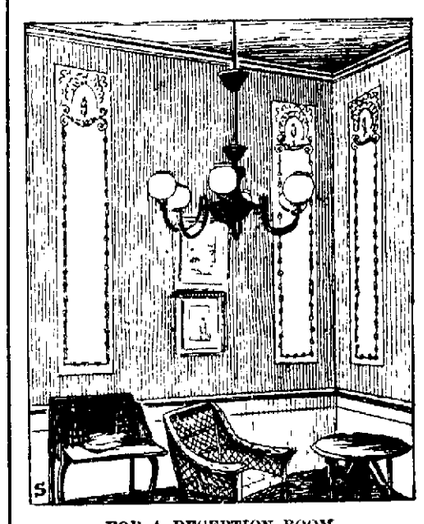
Another departure is the resemblance of many papers to the expensive hangings used in old castles and the old fashioned pictured walls of colonial days. The craze for novelty has gone to such lengths that more and more startling effects are constantly evolved, and even the rag carpets of our grandmothers are imitated. Many panels are made which resemble wood so closely that they are sometimes used in preference.

Some of the most beautiful hangings are leather papers made in close resemblance to Spanish and Moorish designs, with all the markings of age deftly added. There are a multitude of effects under different names, such as Venetian, old Dutch, Turkish, all with fitting blending of colors.

The idea of copying old New England wall papers is an endeavor to reproduce the decorations which can still be found in isolated instances in the country. It was a curious sort of wall decoration, in which the walls were painted with landscapes, trees, rivers, houses, which faded away into a background that represented the sky.

Such patterns as the rose and anemone design, which was taken from the walls of an old homestead in one of the valleys of New York, and the quaint Salem patterns found in old witch houses and the beautiful floral patterns to be seen in old homes in Quebec and Montreal follow the originals closely.

Many designs deserve mention on account of their simple beauty. For halls there are papers veined to imitate green oak or mahogany, and these are rich when studded here and there with brass nails. For dens and libraries there are hunting scenes, golfing and reproductions of Smyrna rugs that bring out warp, color and pattern to perfection. Other library papers have stained glass effects, the leads and



FOR A RECEPTION ROOM.

outlines in black and the colors as varied as those in a cathedral window.

For bedrooms there are dainty trellis patterns, where a net of vines climb through squares and lattices. In a dark room they impart a radiant effect that cannot be duplicated unless in the conventional designs that are broken with poppies, chrysanthemums and other flowers.

Green Pea Timbales.

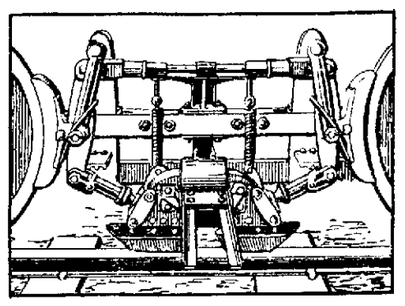
Simmer green peas in water until very soft. Drain (the liquid may be used for soup or some other dish) and rub the peas through a fine sieve. To one pint of this pulp add four well beaten eggs, a quarter of a cupful of thick cream, half a teaspoonful of onion juice, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter and salt and pepper to season very highly. Fill small buttered timbale molds with the mixture, place in a pan partly filled with hot water, cover with buttered paper and place in a hot oven until firm in the center. Turn out carefully on a heated platter and pour round them a cream sauce to which a few whole peas have been added.

Its Lilac.

That electricity is not only crowding out the steam locomotive, but that it is rapidly encroaching on other railroad work, is quite evident from recent inventions and developments. The brake field is the last one of the railroad fields to be invaded, and, while not supplanting the air brake, it is not impossible that electricity may in the near future have something incidental to do with brake operation on railroads.

Up to the present time all electric attachments to air brakes upon trial have been found deficient and faulty, but that a successful development of this branch of the work is a matter of the near future is shown by the illustration herewith.

The illustration shown is a view from between the rails, showing the operation of a brake operated and controlled by electric current. The track brake shoes, suspended above the rails, are connected by a magnetic coil which is energized by electric current. When the current is sent to this coil it magnetizes the brake shoes, which in turn are drawn to the rails and caused to slide along with considerable friction. Not only does this friction retard the



BRAKE IN OPERATION.

motion of the car, but it forces back a lever, which in turn forces the brake shoe against the wheel. There is a thrust rod connected to the top end of the lever, which transmits the force farther along to the forward lever and brake shoe, as shown in the cut. Thus braking is done by the sliding shoe on the rail and also by the brake shoes on the wheels.

The degree of braking force is determined and regulated by the amount of electric current sent to the coil connecting the track shoes. This current is generated by the regular motor on the car, which, when the propelling current is cut off at the controller by the motorman, still revolving, becomes a generator and sends current to the magnetic coil and the brake shoes. The higher the number of revolutions the motor is making the higher current it is sending out; therefore the higher the speed of the car the higher is the braking force.—Railway and Locomotive Engineering.

MAKING RATS WORK.

Novel Scheme For Laying Subterranean Telephone Wires.

"To enlist rats in the construction of telephone systems may sound empirical to the electrical engineer, but we have it on the authority of Sound Waves that the familiar pest has been a valuable assistant in this work," says the Scientific American supplement. "To stimulate, however, it is necessary to introduce his traditional enemy, the ferret. Then the process is simple. The subterranean tubes for the reception of the cables having been laid, a rat is let loose at the starting point.

"Having run a little way, a trained ferret, with a string to his leg, is turned in after him. The tubes run into manholes at intervals, and the rat, furtively glancing back, sees the glaring eyes of his arch foe rapidly approaching. By the end of the section of tube the rat is either overtaken or falls into the manhole, and then another rat is requisitioned to run the next block. At the end of each section the string is removed from the ferret's leg, and a small rope, which is then attached to the other end of the string, is hauled through."

Gasoline Motors on Railroads.

The Union Pacific railroad has adopted gasoline motors for use instead of locomotives on its branch lines in Kansas and Nebraska. All the smaller branches are soon to be changed from steam to gasoline power. Automobile cars have been extensively used in France even on trunk lines, but this is their first important test in America. Each of the Union Pacific's new cars will be a whole train in itself. It will be passenger car, baggage car, freight car and locomotive all in one. It will be able to run at sixty miles an hour, and it will need only a motorman and conductor instead of a whole train crew.—Collier's Weekly.

An Electric Submarine.

The Italian submarine boat Delfino is built of steel plates 1.2 inches in thickness. She is cigar shaped, her length being 78.4 feet and her beam 9.5 feet. Her displacement varies, according to the extent of her submersion, from 95 to 107 tons. Her engines are worked solely by electricity furnished by 300 accumulators. She has three propellers, one aft for movement ahead or astern and the other two above for the work of submersion and emersion. Her sole armament consists of two torpedo tubes forward. Her oxygen supply is not sufficient for officers and crew more than twelve in number.—Scientific American.

A Microbe Devourer.

Frank W. Mahin, the American consul at Nottingham, England, notes the announcement of a discovery that has been made by Matthew Neilson, a Glasgow man now residing in Florence, Italy, of a microbe which, he asserts, devours all zymotic germs in drainage. Further particulars are not forthcoming.

Its Lilac.

"It sounds like 'The Coming of Arthur' or some other Tennysonian thing, but appears to be a prophecy. Wait a little, for it is a rather long story, it seems." And now the speaker's pretty head bent again over the closely written pages of a foreign letter with the Paris postmark. Wagner is only another phase of much the same thing. The antidote that we all need is here. It is "tilleul." Her guest replied:

"'Tilleul' means nothing to me but a linden tree. 'Unter den linden' would mean afternoon coffee instead of tea and much the same effect on the nerves. But I will wait till you disentangle whatever I am to be taught from the longest letter I have ever seen. I did not know that this generation held anybody who could cover so many pages."

"There is not one too many, for it tells me how the simple life has come to Paris, not to the clothes as yet, but to the wearers. For the Parisians had sought to be English here and there and drunk tea till they had no digestion left and nervous attacks were the order of the day for all of them. I was there when everybody was taking 5 o'clock tea at Paris bars. You know yourself they are really more like delightful parlors than bars, for they had soft, brilliant carpets, flowers everywhere and palms, and so on, in nooks, with charming little tables and eggshell china for the 5 o'clock tea. Let me read you what has come of it:

Exit Tea, Enter Tilleul.

"'All that singular burst of freedom summed up in tea at the bars is over. Every hotel and cafe has its tea room now, but tea no longer, since French physicians insist it is the cause, in part certainly, of neurasthenia, which all dread. It is tilleul they drink. Not at all the old form, the "quatre fleurs," smelling like new mown hay and tasting abominable, nor the large leafed tilleul, but the genuine silvered tilleul, the Hungarian lime or linden, young leaves and blossoms, dried and treated like tea, the infusion made with freshly boiled water. It looks precisely like tea with little blossoms intermixed. To the "quatre fleurs" and the large leaved tilleul they added orange flower water and made a mess much worse than our grandmothers' herb teas. But tilleul is as innocent as catnip; wouldn't harm a baby. It is also, so authorities say, calming, antispasmodic and sudorific or sweating, all of which is good for the excitable Parisian. The singular fact is that men and women alike order it, and also that excessive wine drinking has gone out, save for here and there an old fashioned Parisian diner or some foreigner.

A Wave Is Passing Over Society.

"'These facts are not of my gleaning, but imparted to me by our old friend M. Millard, who watches each day as if it were to hold a revelation. "Something is happening, but I know not what as yet," he says. "A wave is passing over society, electric in its quality and transferred as silently to all. People do not talk about it, but suddenly one sees them taking on new methods. It is the women who lead in it, and with us our women are the real rulers of society. When they adopt tilleul, one may be sure a miracle has begun, and who knows what may follow?'"—Helen Campbell in Boston Cooking School Magazine.

Soft Custard.

The soft custard makes a most delicious accompaniment to various puddings, jellies, etc. Although very simple, there are few cooks who present it in perfection. Under inexperienced or careless hands it is apt to curdle. This serious defect is not likely to occur where only the yolks of the eggs are used. Put on a pint of milk in the double boiler, beat well the yolks of three eggs, adding in gradually a half cupful of sugar. Stir in a tablespoonful of hot milk from the double boiler and then add all to the milk over the fire as it begins to bubble. Stir slowly until the mixture commences to thicken. Remove from the fire, still continuing to stir until the proper consistency is reached. Flavor when cold. —Ladies' World.

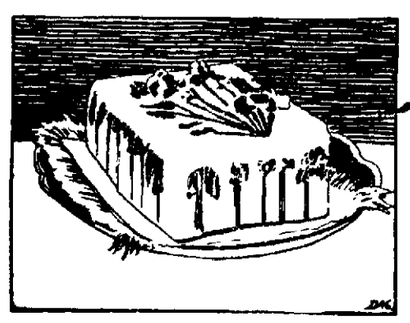
The Elevating Tea Party.

In this day of the tea party almost any business woman can occasionally entertain her friends. Dinners are delightful, dances far more thrilling, but they are an impossibility for many an aspiring young hostess who must herself pay the bills. Almost all of us, on the other hand, can afford a tea party—a generous one at that.

There is elevating moral influence in the giving of a tea party. It is really an art to give one nicely. The way to learn how is to give them. Lacking other opportunities of entertaining in one's own home, they are distinctly social educators.—New Idea Magazine.

Cake Decoration.

In touch with the season of green things and opening flowers is the dainty scheme of cake decoration shown by the Boston Cooking School Magazine.



CAKE DECORATED WITH VIOLETS.

Any good cake may be covered with frosting and then garnished, angelica furnishing the stems and leaves and candied violets the flowers.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Promising Young Players

Phil Lewis, Star College Shortstop, on Ed Hanlon's Team---Takes Keeler's Place In Hearts of Fans --- Daniel Hoffmann, Mack's Clever Outfielder.

No young ball player ever made a better start in the National league than Phil Lewis, who is playing shortstop for the Brooklyn club.

The young collegian's work, particularly in the field, has been brilliant, and he is easily the most popular player with the Brooklyn fans the club has known since the days of Willie Keeler.

PHIL LEWIS, BROOKLYN'S SHORTSTOP.

Lewis is a protege of Hughey Jennings, one of the greatest shortstops the game has ever known, and he plays the position like Jennings used to play it. He has a good arm and plays a very deep field, deeper, Manager Ned Hanlon says, than any shortstop he has ever seen.

He goes at the ball like Jennings. He has the Orioles' manager's trick of taking the ball on the run when he is covering second and touching the runner; also, like Jennings, he is a great handler of thrown balls.

Lewis played on the Cornell university nine, which Jennings coached, for several years. Major league clubs tried to sign him, but he refused to do any business except through Jennings. Last season he played with the Baltimore club of the Eastern league and made a fine record. Last fall he was drafted by Manager Clark Griffith of the New York Highlanders.

It was discovered later that the entire Baltimore team had been "covered up" by the Brooklyn club. The national commission decided that Lewis belonged to Brooklyn. After this decision the entire outfit was returned to Baltimore with the exception of Lewis and Pitcher Eason.

Daniel J. Hoffmann, the crack outfielder of Connie Mack's Boston Athletics, is another youngster who has "made good." As will be seen by the following narrative of his career, Hoffmann is comparatively "new" to major league ball:

This rising young player was born in Canton, Conn., in 1880 and learned to play ball in Torrington, Conn., with whose independent team he made more than a local reputation. In 1901 he was given a trial by Manager Roger Connor of the Waterbury club and "made good."

In 1902 Hoffmann went with Connor to Springfield and that season led the Connecticut league batsmen. In 1903

DAN J. HOFFMANN OF QUAKER ATHLETICS.

he was signed by the Athletic club, of the American league, and used as utility outfielder.

In 1904 Hoffmann was made the regular center fielder of the Athletics and led the team in batting until July, when he was hit in the eye by a pitched ball from Tannehill in Boston and laid up for the balance of the season. Later he recovered the use of his eye and played in a few games in the last week of the season, demonstrating that he would be in shape to play again in 1905.

Drew's Success.

Ending a Prosperous Season In "The Duke of Killicrankie."

[From Our New York Dramatic Correspondent.]

John Drew is concluding one of the most prosperous seasons of his career. In "The Duke of Killicrankie" he has one of the few real hits of the dramatic year.

His New York run and his tour have proved successful from artistic as well as financial viewpoints.

The character portrayed by Mr. Drew is that of a young Scotch aristocrat, who, in order to win the heart of his ladylove, practically runs off with her to his castle in the hill country. He very thoughtfully provides a chaperon, so that all the conventions of city life shall be preserved.

"The Duke of Killicrankie" is an importation from England and was written by Captain Marshall. It had a prosperous London engagement two years ago.

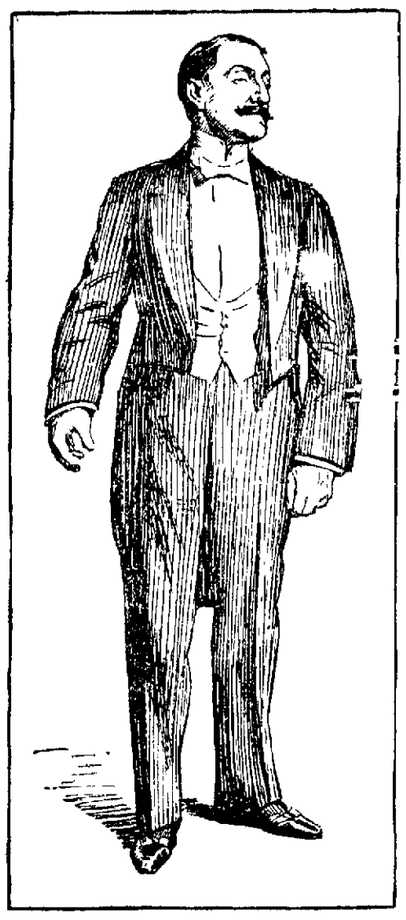
Although the regular season fails to respond when the count of ten is told off over its prostrate form, Liebler & Co. are resolved to make still another production before they pack their industry away in moth balls. "In the Bishop's Carriage" was added to their schedule recently for presentation the week of June 15 at Worcester, Mass.

This seeming disregard of the almanac is necessitated by the terms of the contract under which they hold the dramatic rights of the novel of the same name. They are required to make a production of a dramatic version by the date mentioned or forfeit their option.

A playwright has received the contract to dramatize the story and is now at work on the second act. For the completed play a special company will not be engaged at this time. The Worcester stock company is being conducted by Walton Bradford and Robert Hunter, and the stock actors will have the first opportunity of giving the play a practical test.

Mabel Barrison, now with "Babes In Toyland," has been engaged for a principal part in "The Land of Nod," which is to be the summer production at the Chicago Opera House.

Chorus rehearsals for this production have been in progress for several



JOHN DREW.

weeks, and with two or three exceptions the principals are all on hand. William Norris and Valerie Bergere will be in the cast.

"Trilby," at the New Amsterdam theater, seems the most successful revival of the season. The characters keep all their old charm and interest, and the play seems as fresh today as it did when it and the book were new ten years ago. By every sign, too, the public has forgotten neither. It was something of a managerial feat to reassemble so many of the original cast after so long an interval, and every one of them plays his part with a new zest. Lackaye's Svengali is the same impressive bit of melodrama, and Glendinning's Laird might have stepped out of the book.

"Little Johnny Jones" is going as well at the New York theater as it has whenever the Cohans and their company have acted it here. In many respects it is the most entertaining musical play of the year and certainly the freshest and most original. Every one in the company, too, has a part that shows him at his best.

ROBERT BUTLER.

The Arizona Trot Record.

During a recent meeting at Phenix, Ariz., Boydello, 2:14¾, reduced the territorial trotting record from 2:20¼ to 2:17½. Bystander, by Zolock, paced two miles in a race in 2:13½ and 2:14½, the fastest two heats for Arizona tracks.

The Spit Ball Artists.

It looks as if the spit ball artists are going to have a lot of sore wings this year. Should they "peter out," look out for Dineen and Young coming up the pike with those champions.

Women Golfers Abroad

Group of Noted Americans Invade England to Compete In the Championship Tourney---Miss Bishop, Title Holder, Heads Party --- Their Opponents.

The group of women golfers who will compete abroad for the British championship recently arrived in London.

The team is entered in only one tournament, the national event for the women's championship of Great Britain.

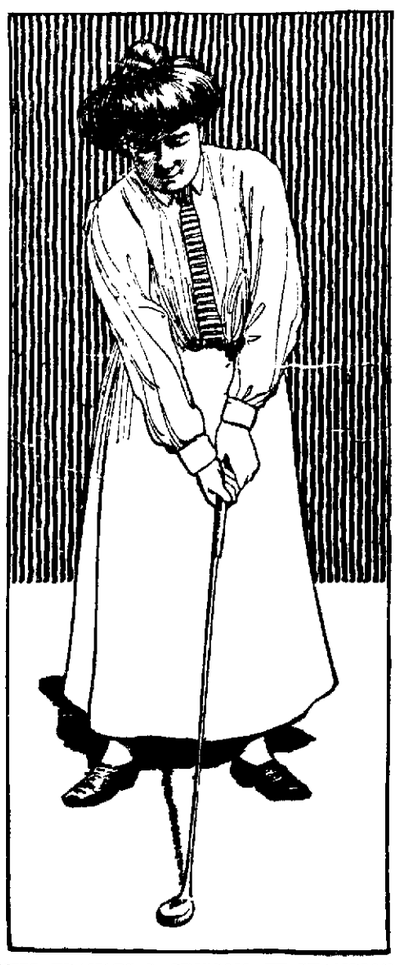
MISS GEORGIANA BISHOP, AMERICAN GOLF CHAMPION.

The American golfers spent all their spare time in practice after their arrival, which was needed, as the English season opens much earlier than that in America, and their players are more seasoned at the time of the national tournaments. The American team will return to this country on June 17, a week after the close of the tournament.

Some of the very best women golfers in America compose the team of eight, Miss Georgiana Bishop of New York, who won the national tournament for the American championship on the Merion (Pa.) links last October, is a member of the team. Others are Miss Ethel Burnett of New York, Miss Margaret Curtis and Miss Harriet Curtis of Boston, both noted players; Miss Emily Lockwood and Miss Molly Adams of Boston.

Miss Griscom is a former national champion and is regarded as one of the best golfers in the country. Her scores have been close to the top in all the national tournaments. Mrs. Samuel Bettle is also an expert golfer and capable of defending well the honor of the Philadelphia clubs.

There will be pitted against this team at the English national tournament Miss Lottie Dod, the present champion of Great Britain, and Miss Rhona Adair, who held the championship in the preceding year. Both Miss Dod and Miss Adair have played in this country. Miss Dod competed in



MISS FRANCES C. GRISCOM, EX-CHAMPION.

the national tournament on the Merion links last fall and was decisively beaten, nearly all of the team of eight who will make the coming invasion of England finishing with lower scores than hers.

Miss Adair won an invitation tournament on the same links the previous autumn, playing against virtually the same golfers, so that in a comparison of form she should win the tournament.

Sanders' Stable.

Famous Trainer Has Thirteen Horses at Memphis---Tom Axworthy.

While a great many horsemen are superstitious about the number thirteen, Millard Sanders, the eminent trainer, always regards it as good luck. This year he has thirteen horses in his stable at Memphis. All were sired by Axworthy, one of the best sires in this country.

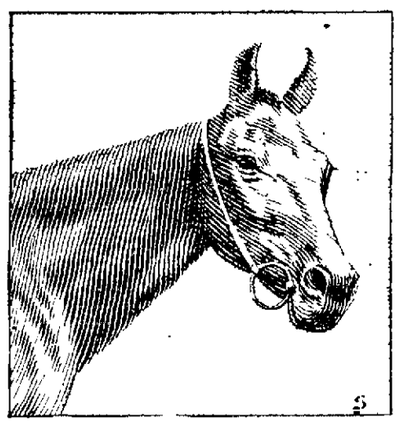
Tom Axworthy, 2.08¾, will be started several times, and perhaps late in the season Sanders may race one or two of his youngsters. Tom Axworthy is up against much tougher racing propositions than last year. Still, Millard thinks he is the best trotter eligible to the 2:09 class.

This horse was purchased last fall by F. G. Jones. He won six races in three weeks and wound up the season by having the fastest record of any four-year-old gelding raced in 1904.

There is a three-year-old colt in the barn of the name of Flying Axworthy that is considered the best three-year-old seen in many a day. This youngster is perfectly gaited and can trot in such a fashion as would make many a person think he was one of the eligibles for the free for alls instead of the colt races. He wears nothing but his harness and light quarter boots. He is a dark, rich bay in color, is well muscled, but is a trifle small. This colt was sired by Axworthy and is out of Belle flower, 2 12¼, by Electioneer, his second dam being the great brood mare Beautiful Bells.

Besides Flying Axworthy, Sanders has five three-year-olds, and some of them are above the average. Nelly Worthy is a three-year-old sister to Tom Axworthy and is gaited a great deal like her brother. Nova Worthy, Fanny Worthy, Polly Worthy and Lady Worthy are the rest of his three-year-olds. Each has a nice way of going, and there is no doubt that from this lot there will be two or three that will be able to show a fast clip by the time of the fall meeting here.

The only four-year-old in the stable is Tanner Worthy, named in honor of Charles Tanner of Cleveland. The best two-year-old that has shown so far is Nelda Worthy, a full sister to Tom Axworthy. This filly can fairly trot a hole in the air and a few days ago stepped a quarter in 35¾ seconds. This filly is of better conformation than her



TOM AXWORTHY, 2:08¾.

brother. Another good two-year-old is Hilda Worthy, out of the fast pacing mare Bellwood A., 2 07½. This filly is the best looker in the barn, but is not quite as fast as Nelda. The other two-year-olds are Effie Worthy, a chestnut filly, out of Evonnia, by Jerome Eddy, Octavia Worthy, a chestnut filly, out of Octavia, 2:18½, by Baron Wilkes, and Bale Axworthy, a chestnut colt, out of Laurel B., dam of Laurels, 2:13.

One of the most touted trotters at the track is the six-year-old bay gelding Jack Wilkes, 2 21¼, in the stable of Vance Nuckols.

Ruberto, by Parole, which two years ago as a three-year-old took a record of 2:25, is now considered as a promising candidate for the 2:10 class. Ruberto's dam was Molly Bird, dam of Little Dock, 2:12¾, by Jay Bird., and his grandam was Emma G., 2 38¼, dam of Emma E., 2:09, by Almont, 33. Last year he was worked carefully by M. L. Williams of Pekin, Ill., with the idea of racing him this season, and, while he has never been strung out, he has been eighths in fifteen seconds and halves in 1:05. Williams will fit the gelding for some of the important races this year.

The Oregon man who bought the pacing stallion Hal B., 2:04½, recently is August Erickson of Portland, who owns a band of highly bred brood mares, including Dictatress, 2:08¼, by Dictatus. Mr. Erickson in the past has bred his mares to such stallions as Joe Patchen, 2:01¼; Searchlight, 2:03¼; Diablo, 2:09¼; Zombro, 2:11, etc., and the fillies produced by them from those sires will probably be bred to Hal B when old enough.

Coaling the Sun.

Coaling the sun is an expression used by physicists to indicate the necessity of renewing the stock of motive power, exactly analogous to coaling a vessel for an ocean journey. Many maintain that this is done by the incessant showers of meteorites which rain in upon it from celestial space. Thus it is that the sun's energy is continually kept up and its fires are fed. Atom after atom in the continuous collisions of matter is changed into vapor and adds its quota of energy to the great central storehouse—in fact, "coals the sun."

Say Plainly to Your Grocer

That you want LION COFFEE always, and he, being a square man, will not try to sell you anything else. You may not care for our opinion, but

What About the United Judgment of Millions

of housekeepers who have used LION COFFEE for **over a quarter of a century?**

Is there any *stronger proof of merit,* than the

Confidence of the People

and ever increasing popularity? LION COFFEE is carefully selected at the plantation, shipped direct to our various factories, where it is skillfully roasted and carefully packed in sealed packages—unlike loose coffee, which is exposed to germs, dust, insects, etc. LION COFFEE reaches you as pure and clean as when it left the factory. Sold only in 1 lb. packages.

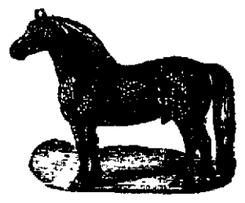
Lion-head on every package.

Save these Lion-heads for valuable premiums.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Season of 1905



—AT—

The Dalton Stock Farm

Two of Bell Bros. imported stallions will make the season of 1905 at our barns ***one and one-half miles N.-E. of Dalton, O.***

The one a black ***Percheron,*** six years old and has proven himself a sure foalgetter.

The other a ***German Coach,*** with the best of color, style and action.

Terms:—$15.00 to insure a colt 10 days old.

For pedigree and further description call on or address,

L. S. RUDY, - - DALTON, O.

U. S. Phone, 2 rings on 10.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

FRUIT GROWERS TRIP.

Special Excursion to the East Texas Fruit Country June 20th.

Prominent Horticulturists Going.

June 20th, the Cotton Belt Route will run a special train excursion of fruit and truck growers to and through the wonderful East Texas fruit and truck country. The round trip from St. Louis will consume about a week. The object will be to study conditions of fruit and truck growing in the East Texas country at the height of the harvest season—when they are picking, crating and shipping peaches, plums, tomatoes potatoes, etc. The big orchards will be visited and every opportunity given to see results.

Many big growers, officers of State Horticultural Societies, experiment station experts, editors of farm and fruit papers from Northern States will be with us. A cordial invitation has been extended northern growers by the Texas Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association to visit Texas and attend their State meeting June 23d. Extremely low round-trip rate, special train for the party run on last schedule—only one night on the road.

The chance of a lifetime to see the great East Texas country to best advantage and at trifling expense.

Write for copy of fruit booklet, itinerary and cost of trip and full particulars.

L. O. SCHAEFER, T. P. A.,

Cotton Belt Route, Cincinnati, O.

Do You Need Some Bridge Work?

We make a specialty of crown and bridge work and do it painlessly.

We do all dental work in a careful manner. Call on us for advice and prices.

All Work Warranted.

Gas Given for Extracting.

Painless Extracting 25c.

Reduced Prices on All Work for a Limited Time.

Independent Phone 171. Office in Harsh Block.

THE NEW YORK DENTISTS.

Massillon, Ohio.

— Try Our —

Ice Cream Soda Water

With True Fruit Flavors.

5 Cents a Glass.

Rider & Snyder, DRUGGISTS, No. 12 E. Main St.

WARTHORST & CO.'S QUARRY,

BRICK - - BRICK.

Massillon, - Ohio

To Cure a Cold in One Day Cures Grip in Two Days.

Take **Laxative Bromo Quinine** Tablets. This signature, E. W. Grove on every box. 25c.

Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HONORED IN SONG AND ORATORY.

Memorial Day Programme Rendered at the Armory.

ADDRESS BY DR. A C. YINGLING.

H. C. Brown was President of the Day — Music was Furnished by the Massillon Band, a Male Quartette and Miss Bessie Meek.

Tuesday was Memorial day, the one day in the year dedicated and consecrated to the memory of brave men, who endured the strife of battle in the hour of their country's need. The even tread of the march was heard again and aged hearts throbbed with the pulsations of youth momentarily as memory recalled the days of hardships in years gone by. The deeds of those veterans who have made their last march were again brought to mind as the little mounds that mark the graves of the soldier dead were strewn with flowers.

The afternoon programme in the Armory was carried out with dispatch, beginning at 1 o'clock, when the veterans were escorted from the G. A. R. hall by the Massillon band, which gave a selection in the Armory. After President H. C. Brown had called the meeting to order the Rev. James Jones pronounced the invocation, a male quartette, consisting of Don P. Stroupe, David Vaughn, the Rev. S. K. Mahon and Ormond Hankins, sang a selection, the Rev. S. K. Mahon read Lincoln's Gettysburg address, Miss Bessie Meek gave a vocal solo and President Brown spoke in part as follows:

Fellow Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen and Honored Veterans:

As has been our custom for many years, we have assembled here today to pay a loving tribute to our noble dead. Not alone by eulogizing those heroes, who, in the hour of their country's peril left home, family and friends and went forth to do battle in a just and righteous cause, but we come here also to refresh our memories with the valiant deeds they performed, and to render thanks for the great victory they achieved and the great end they accomplished.

We come not in a spirit of vengeance and hatred toward those who caused our suffering and our sorrows, but with bowed heads and contrite hearts, silently weeping for the loved ones lost, grateful that our nation was preserved.

Nor should we observe this occasion in that spirit with which we greet the nation's natal day, with sounding cannon and with shouts of joy, but quietly, modestly, in story and in song we should recount the virtues of our fathers and our brothers, and cover their frailties with beautiful flowers. And this, I believe, a generous people will continue to do so long as this great republic shall stand.

President Brown then introduced Dr. A. C. Yengling, of Salem, past department commander of Ohio G. A. R., who spoke in part as follows:

Fellow Citizens and Comrades:

The patriotic people of this great nation meet today to honor and revere the memory of those who fell in the several wars and many battles fought in its defense.

Memorial day is a greater monument, more enduring, and expressive than all the shafts of granite and marble erected to the participants of those battles.

Once a year it expresses the nation's sentiments and commemorates the great deeds and heroic lives of the dead. It recounts the cost of a great nation; and it teaches American history by object lessons never to be forgotten, and instills into the youth of the land a broader appreciation of the inheritance bequeathed to them by those we this day honor.

Some one has said, "shall we forget whose sons we are, and whose inheritance we possess; shall we treat lightly the privileges bought with blood, and carelessly barter away the blessings bequeathed to us?" God forbid, but rather let every son, and every daughter, and every citizen, as they place the flowers above the sacred dust get a new tonic for patriotism, and as they silently view the grassy mounds, remember that this is a national consecration.

The monuments we erect, the flowers we strew, and the eulogies we pronounce, can add little to that which proclaims the glory of the dead, but if the reflections of this day raise us to a higher appreciation of our citizenship we not only add to the nation's strength, but we build that greatest of all monuments, a just appreciation of the soldiers' service.

We assemble today under pleasant auspices, tinged though they be with sadness. We meet in the bright sunshine, in the incense laden air, among beautiful flowers, and under the smile [illegible] to commemorate that which has been the theme of a thousand earnest panegyrics.

It is pleasant to reflect that in our year so full of busy cares and duties, and the thousand happenings of the times, there comes a day when one thought, one feeling, one sentiment animates us all—when from Northern pine to Southern palm the air is full of mourning for the dead, of tears, and thought too deep for tears; full of pride for mighty deeds; full of thanksgivings secured to us, and sweet with the odor of memorial flowers. A day, too, when the flood gates of memory are opened and its billows bear before us, crowned with high achievements, lineaments and forms over which the grave has no power, (those whom we loved and lost amid the storm of battle) a day when, with the griefs that we have known covered by the lapse of forty years, we can reverently brush the dust from the great urn, recount with pride and satisfaction the story of heroic struggles, and pay some respect to those who "sought the battles in their pride hewing a path to glory as tey fell."

Hundreds of illustrious characters, hundreds of stately figures, thousands of unnamed heroes who died on fields of glory crowd upon your vision as you tenderly strew your flowers on the graves where the bones of your comrades rest.

Legend tells us that ever after the immortal victory won by the liberty-loving Greeks at Marathon, the old heroes of Athens nightly marshaled their hosts in the clouds above that memorable plain. That even yet above that haunted glorious field are nightly heard the rushing shadows of spectral war, the noise of invisible warriors leading brave men to the onset, the neighing of chargers, the uproar of chariots, the shouts of victory and the moans of dying spirits. Poetry has brought her magic song, and imaginations her legends to magnify and to hallow the remembrance of a glorious deed. For twenty-five hundred years Marathon has been a magic word, which when uttered, to the hearer's eye appears the camp, the host, the fight, the conquerer's career. So to you, my gray haired and honored soldiers, imagination today portrays with awful vividness the bloody scenes which made this beloved land of ours a spectacle to angels and to men. Today you hear your country's call; you recall the scenes enacted at your own fireside; the goodbye; the parting kiss; you hear the drum beat, and the music, to which you proudly marched in going out to war when life was young with you, and your future was bright with the rainbow of hope and promise. You see the Peninsula, you see Antietam, Fredericksburg, Shiloh, Corinth, Stone River, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Chickamaugua, Chattanooga, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, the march to the sea. Pictured before you are a hundred battle fields, on which a million brave men fought, on which hundreds of thousands of heroes died.

Memorial day is the milestone from which you reckon time; upon this day, above all others, your thoughts dwell upon the heroic past; you brush away the incidents of the past forty years, and recall those of the sixties. Strange scenes pass before your eyes, scenes characterized by splendid achievements, and illuminated with imperishable glory. The impressive ceremonies of the day, and the thoughts and associations of the hour, summon before you the multiplied memories of a great epoch.

It is not only your duty, my comrades, but the duty of every loyal American citizen to honor his country's noble dead. Not that we can add to the luster of their immortal lives, but by remembering them and extolling their virtues, we add zest and strength to the patriotic spirit upon which the continuity of our republic is based.

In speaking or thinking of our country we must have something in mind that expresses its life. The great christian world has the cross of our Savior as its symbol; we have the flag that Washington gave us and the boys of the sixties saved; we look to it and float it to the breeze as symbolizing the expression of our souls. It speaks to us in a universal language that all may understand. When it floats out with its folds of red and white rippling in the sunlight, it betokens victory, joy, power and command. When it droops it symbolizes compassion and sorrow, and as it lies upon the casket, it means regard and history, a becoming shroud for the honored dead.

Comrades and citzens, the defense of our flag is our mission; its preservation our life work, and especially is this true of every Union soldier. No man who has served his country "under fire" completes his mission at the expiration of his term of service, it ends only with the call of the angel of death. I look about me and see the remains of that once powerful army of two million eight hundred thousand men, a tottering wreck, buffeting with the waves of time, and fast drifting toward the shoals of its own destruction; another decade and it will be numbered with the things that were.

I close my eyes and utter the prayer of one of our early poets: "Eternal Spirit, God of Truth, to whom all things seem as they are, Thou who of old the prophet's eye unscaled, who nightly saw while heavy sleep fell down on other men, in holy vision tranced, inspire my thoughts that I may know what substance is and shadow what." In answer to my prayer, and without the presumption of a prophet, I behold another army coming upon the scene of action. Who compose this mighty host? Aye, comrades, they are your sons and daughters.

These are the men and women, who, like the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, supporting the principles of Washington, will support and defend the principles for which the great Grand Army stands today.

In assuming our places when our "muster out" is complete, to them will belong their father's sword, and they will hold it on high before the world, and by its birthright swear allegiance to the principles which we avow. Let us encourage the organization, and perfection of their society, not only on Memorial day, but every other day when opportunity offers; it is they who will cover our graves with flowers, when we have finished our course.

Comrades, you remember that on the 14th day of April, 1861, the flag of our country was lowered in formal surrender at Ft. Sumter. Just four years later it was raised with formal ceremonies, and on the 9th of April Lee had surrendered to General Grant, and in the following month Kirby Smith had sheathed his sword, and the rebellion was ended.

The memories crowded into that brief space of four years, your hardships, the sufferings, the sacrifies you made would be a fitting subject for this day, but I would rather speak to you of the causes and conditions which led up to this, the greatest of all conflicts; also your achievements in its suppression; and your deserving honors, and if possible point out to you your place in American history.

Shakespeare tells us "there is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at its flood, leads to fortune."

When our Pilgrim Fathers were stowed away in the hold of the Mayflower, fleeing from religious and political oppression, and in the discussion of the fundamental principles of their new government, they formulated the immortal words "that under God all men are born free and equal."

This was the cornerstone of our republic, but the superstructure became defective, we will see later.

This sentiment became stronger as the colonies gained numerical strength, and later when forbearance ceased to be a virtue, these words were sent across the Atlantic for the consideration of an insolent king.

These men brought with them what has since become the true American spirit, that is, to worship God after the dictates of their own conscience, and to be subject to no one, save the Almighty Ruler of the Universe.

Our forefathers, prompted by this sentiment and with faith in God, went on through blood and despair, through discouragement and defeat, on through those dreary years of warfare, on through Valley Forge, up Bunker Hill, over and under the ice of Yorktown and to victory.

They achieved a mighty victory, a handful of half starved men had conquered a great nation. They restored peace, but there was no peace. They conquered a foreign foe, they framed a constitution, but the immortal words of the Mayflower were distorted to "all men are equal before the law," and the black curse of slavery became an American institution.

'Tis true, a union of states was the paramount issue at the close of the revolution, and let us be content by saying that our forefathers did the best they could under the then existing circumstances, but with the black curse of slavery resting like a blight, a pall upon this country, revolutions were bound to come which should evolve us into a free republic. Suffice it to say that they blazed the path of victory, and it was left for you to find that path and make it the high road to freedom.

It was Darwin who said that "evolution is a disturbed equilibrium with a readjustment on a higher plane." That there was a disturbed equilibrium, even from the adoption of the constitution to the firing upon the flag at Fort Sumter, every student of American history knows; that there was a disturbed equilibrium from '61 to '65 you know, and today a free and happy nation of eighty million, the cordial relations between North and South, our popularity and respect among all the nations of the earth, is proof beyond a doubt that the readjustment is upon a higher plane.

Some one has said that it was an "irresistible conflict," and so it was, and it was one step in an irresistible evolution from the hand of God to right a wrong.

Comrades, congratulate yourselves that you had the courage to respond to liberty's call, and that you had a part to play in the mighty drama which should make the nation free.

I am only performing my duty as an American citizen who appreciates your labors, when I say that it was you, my comrades, who joined the shattered fragments of this country, and made it a nation, upon the basic principles, that under God all men are born free and equal.

Comrades, the life of our immortal Lincoln is so closely associated with your call to arms that it seems to me that the occasion will justify a brief resume of his noble character, that I may recall to you some of the conditions that brought you from a civil to a military life.

Like the biblical character of old, whose name he bore, he was a man appointed of God to a great and special purpose.

No angel of the Lord appeared to him as it did to his namesake, and say that he would be the father of many nations, and that his seed would outnumber the sands of the sea, and that through him all humanity would be blessed from generation to generation.

Neither were there prophetic utterances as to his future, like that of the youth David, when Samuel announced to him that he would be king over all Israel, and rule with such success and splendor that the greatness of the Jewish nation would be forever dated from his matchless reign.

Neither did it occur to him at the age of twenty-four, in a humble cottage lighted only by the shavings from a cooper shop, that he would become President of the United States, and that he would rule the nation in a great crisis, and save it from dismemberment and anarchy, and at the stroke of his pen the shackles would fall from four millions of persons in human bondage.

In his youth he was simple, great, strong and awkward. His maiden speech will bear quoting in full, (he was then a candidate for the state legislature). He said: "Fellow citizens, I am humble Abraham Lincoln. My politics are short like the old woman's dance. I am in favor of a national bank, of internal improvements and a high protective tariff. These are my sentiments. If I am elected I shall be thankful; if not it will be all the same." It is needless to say that he was not elected.

In 1846, or just fifty-nine years ago, his ambition was gratified by an election to the House of Representatives.

Fourteen years later he was a candidate for the presidency of the United States, at the Chicago convention. His opposition were Seward, Chase, Cameron, Dayton and Bates, all of whom were men of national reputation. After several ballots Ohio came to the rescue and gave Abraham Lincoln her four votes and he was declared the choice of the convention. Then the cry went up in the land: Who is this long, lean, homely man? Who is this man they call the "Railsplitter?" Who is he who has come up from obscurity and presumes to be President on the eve of a great crisis? Do you not now recall the voice of one crying in the wilderness, "prepare ye the way of the Lord, make straight His paths?"

Who dares deny that the voice of that convention was not the voice of God, directing the various steps of evolution to the end that our country should be a free and united republic?

In his inaugural address he said in part: "The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and to collect the duties and imports; but beyond that which may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no use of force among the people anywhere. In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail you, you can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors." Comrades, you well remember that conciliatory speech; you know, too, how he pleaded with our Southern brethren to go to their homes and preserve peace, but to no avail, and when on the 12th day of April, just forty-one days after the inauguration of the Second Abraham, who was raised up for the healing of the nation, the roar of the cannon was heard in the land.

Our flag had been assailed, not by a foreign foe, but by an insurrection of our own people, our own brothers, blood of our blood. When that one solitary flag went down on the battered walls of Sumter, then it was that the fire burst forth in the hearts of the loyal people of this great nation; for the beautiful symbol of our national life, under whose peaceful folds we had become a nation of thirty millions, had been assailed and insulted. Every thread and shred of that mangled symbol was taken into the baptism of the nation's heart. It was torn down from a single flagstaff, and as the tidings of that outrage swept through the land, thousands of those symbols were run up on hilltop and vale and church towers, until the heavens looked down on more stars than they kept in their own nightly vault. Then it was, my comrades, that our Abraham, our President, the one appointed of God to lead this nation out of bondage, issued the call for men and two millions and eight hundred thousand responded to the call.

Go back with me forty-four years, my comrades. Don't you hear that good old song, "Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys?" You remember how every instrument of music took up the strain; church bells pealed it forth; church choirs sang it as Miriam and Deborah sang of old; mothers sang it to their boys; your wives chanted it forth with dewey eyes and quivering lips; your sisters and sweethearts sang it, and you sang it, and in the inspiration of the hour, pledged your fidelity to your country and its cause.

You sang this and other songs, and among them "We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand strong," until there were enough men in the field to support him whose life and character every man should emulate, and whose memory all the nations of the earth revere.

There is a strong tendency among the boys in blue here and everywhere to underestimate their achievements, and some feel that the country is not sufficiently grateful for their services.

Comrades, be undeceived. Aye, lift up your heads, ye followers of the immortal Lincoln, and know that the loyal citizens of this country, after having exhausted the whole vocabulary of praise, to emphasize their goodness of heart, have erected great piles of stone and mortar to your honor; built mansions for your less fortunate comrades; homes and schools for the orphan children; spending millions for your immediate necessities; scattering flowers in your pathway, and are doing all in their power to show their appreciation of the sacrifices you made for humanity and the right.

Always bear in mind that the magnitude of any achievement is in direct ratio with the power of its resisting forces. Also remember that those who were in arms against you were the product of two hundred years of Southern chivalry, and who esteemed stainless honor as a priceless gem. A chivalry that taught that the most exalted privilege of man was the defense of woman, family and country.

Rheumatism, gout, backache, acid poison, are results of kidney trouble. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea goes directly to the seat of the disease and cures when all else fails. 35 cents. Z. T. Baltzly.

pelled their laborers to accept in payment for their work "pins, girdles and other unprofitable wares instead of money." The march of improvement had begun and kept on steadily until toward the middle of the sixteenth century pins began to win appreciation so high that statutes were enacted protecting their manufacture, and rigid laws were passed prohibiting the importation of numerous minor articles, including pins, gloves, knives, tailors' shears, scissors and irons. Up to this period female dress was fastened with ribbons, laces, clasps, hooks and eyes and skewers of brass, silver and gold. The latter were, in fact, pins without heads.—London Globe.

Needed More Explicit Directions.

P. McCann—I didn't take yer medicine, doctor. Dr. Doseham—And why not? P. McCann—Th' d'rections said, "Wan pill t'ree toimes a day." I've been waitin' to ask ye which pill? They all lok alike, sure. An' how'm I to take ut t'ree toimes?—Cleveland Leader.

MASSILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is corrected daily:

Country butter, per lb	.22
Creamery butter	26
Eggs, per dozen	18
Chickens, spring, lb	18
Cabbage, per pound	2½
New Cabbage, per lb	8
Lettuce, per lb	18
Onions, per peck	65
Potatoes, per bushel	40

Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

Country butter, per lb	16-18
Eggs, per dozen	14
Chickens, live, per lb	12
Chickens, spring, dressed lb	15
Chickens, dressed	12
Potatoes, per bushel	25

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat	95
Oats	32-33
Corn	56

Following are the selling prices.

Hay, baled, per hundred	70
Straw, per hundred	56
Shelled corn, per bushel	70
Oats, per bushel	40
Corn	70
Hay, loose, per ton	$10-$11

Timely and Valuable Suggestions.

Many people, especially women who lead closely confined domestic lives, suffer from what in general terms is called "nervousness." Among all forms of treatment none has even approached in success the intelligent use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., which promotes an easy and natural action of the digestive organs and imparts tone to the nervous system.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The annual Swihart reunion will be held on Saturday, June 3, at Meyer's lake, near Canton. All relatives and friends are invited to be present with well filled baskets and enjoy a day with us. By order of committee. Mrs. L. D. Mathie, Sec., Canal Fulton, O.

A GUARANTEED CURE For PILES
Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case, no matter of how long standing, in 6 to 14 days. First application gives ease and rest 50c. If your druggist hasn't it send 50c in stamps and it will be forwarded post-paid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the estate of Abigail Shorb, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.
Dated the 11th day of May, 1905
JOHN R. WALTER, Executor.
Wm. McMillan, Atty. for Executor.

History of An Official Baseball

Rubber Core, Cement, Hundreds of Yards of Wool Yarn and Two Covers Used In Manufacture --- How Spheres Are Made.

This is the story of a baseball: It begins with a rubber core. Then it extends through hundreds of yards of wool yarn to a horsehide cover. More hundreds of yards of wool yarn give the resiliency, or "bounce." Then come cement and an outside cover

THE EARLY STAGES OF BASEBALL DURING MANUFACTURE.

within the prescribed weight and circumference laid down by the league magnates.

If some of the old yarn balls made by mothers and grandfathers had been preserved they would be priceless today as relics. Those balls were "swaged" out of shape in the twinkling of an eye.

Then a kid cover was sewed over the yarn ball. It was cut in eighths of a circle, just as an orange skin is divided. This was promptly knocked off in the second inning, but it gave a third inning for the yarn.

To appreciate the mechanical part of modern ball manufacture it must be understood that the ironclad rules of both the American and National league clubs call for a ball—

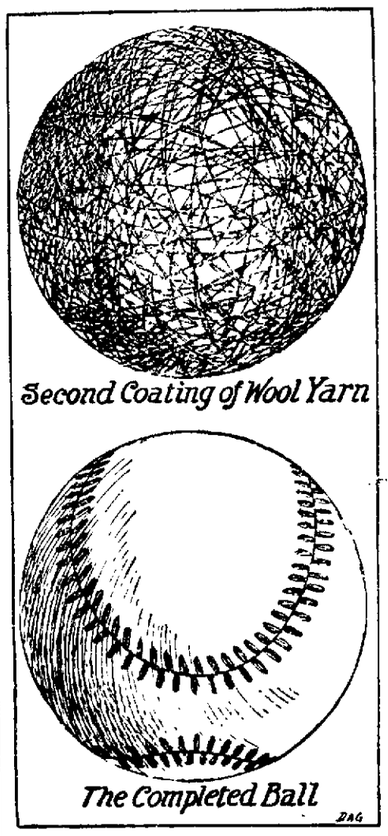
"Not under five ounces or over five and one-quarter ounces in weight.

"Not under nine inches in circumference or over nine and a quarter inches."

These limits are arbitrary.

To meet them a rubber core that is molded and weighs but one ounce is used in New England, Philadelphia and Cincinnati. This rubber core is wound with a specially spun wool yarn. This yarn has a strength that will permit of the use of machinery that is kept under "lock and key." In short, a weak thread in the winding means the loss of core and body up to the point where the break occurs. There is no knotting to overcome defects.

When the ball has reached four and one-half inches in circumference, ac-



THE TWO FINAL STAGES.

cording to the gage, it goes to the first cover of horsehide.

Then it comes back to be rewound to eight and nine-tenths inches.

Back it goes again to the cement room—that is, the "holy of holies" of the ball shop.

Next the ball is seasoned—that is, "dried out." It must fit a box squared to the dimensions of the standard.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®